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## U.S. Is Said to Offer Russia New Global Ceiling on Missiles

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will make public at the United Nations Monday the details of his new proposal for breaking the deadlock in the medium-range nuclear missile talks with the Soviet Union, according to administration officials.

The central idea is a higher proposed ceiling on missile warheads for each side worldwide, combined with an agreement by Washington not to deploy all of its permitted missile warheads abroad.

The proposed new ceiling would allow Moscow to keep a greater number of its more than 1,500 existing missile warheads than the administration's current position of 300 warheads for each side, and it would thus go far beyond Mr. Reagan's original proposal of zero for each.

Administration officials said that the new total could run as high as 625 warheads, but that Mr. Reagan had not approved any specific ceiling in the hope of being able to negotiate a lower one.

One official also stated that the president would make clear his willingness to deploy in Europe only the "minimum" number of the planned 108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles. Allied analysts believe that the Soviet Union fears the Pershing-2s more than the slower, ground-launched cruise missiles, which are also planned for deployment.

The principles that Mr. Reagan is expected to advance for the 18-month-old talks in Geneva on medium-range forces were approved last week by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. At that time it became known that the new stance involved more flexibility for the U.S. negotiator at Geneva, Paul H. Nitze.

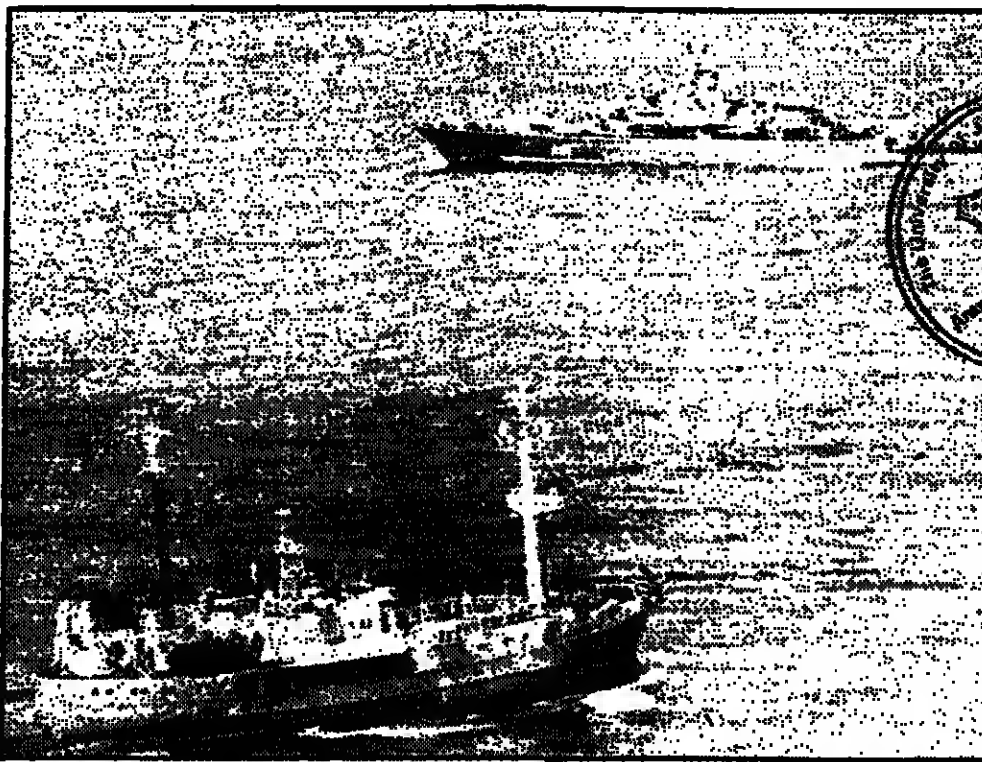
As explained by U.S. and allied diplomats, Washington and Moscow would each be allowed about 300 warheads in Europe. Moscow could retain its 324 warheads on 108 SS-20 missiles facing Asia, and the United States would build and put into its inventory in the United States an equal number.

In this way, the administration would retain the principle of an overall global ceiling, but allow for regional differences in Europe and Asia.

The new position also meets the West German request that Europe not bear "the full brunt" of deployment, since some missiles would also be "deployed" in the United States, albeit put in storage.

Officials expect a stormy winter ahead, particularly in West Germany, as missile deployments begin in December. If there is no agreement, the administration plans to deploy 108 Pershing-2s and 464 cruise missiles in West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Britain.

The Soviet Union now has a total (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



A Soviet trawler, foreground, and frigate of the Krivak class cruising off Lebanese coast to keep an eye on U.S. warships. The battleship New Jersey arrived in the area on Sunday.

## Europe Worries About Lebanon Role Peacekeepers' Governments Wary of Deep Involvement

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Slowly, concern is developing in France, Italy and Britain that the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon might be drawn into a war of imprecise and dangerous dimensions.

But the concern in Europe has not been as intense as it has been in the United States. Perhaps because public interest has been restrained and unemotional, the debate on the future of the force and the role it should play has been limited.

The European commitment to the force still appears strong. For instance, Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy, who reassured his country's continuing participation earlier last week, said Friday that Italy was discussing the use of a British base in Cyprus to give Italian units in Beirut the possibility of air support.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

A measure of new unease was apparent in France, however, after carrier-based French fighters for the first time attacked elements firing on French ground forces Thursday near Beirut. Although Defense Minister Charles Hernu insisted that the air attacks did "not distort the nature of our mission" in Lebanon, there was extensive press commentary noting, not necessarily in critical terms, that France may be going beyond the narrow role it sought to define for its forces.

An edge of wariness was also reflected in comments in London

by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Stressing the day-to-day changes in the situation, she said, "You always have to watch that you do not get involved too deeply." Mrs. Thatcher added, "I think that one would have to be very, very wary of deeper involvement."

Only 97 British soldiers are involved in the multinational force, however, and French attitudes are relatively more critical to its functioning. In one year, 17 French troops in Beirut have been killed and 35 wounded, figures far above those of the other contingents.

The effect in Paris of the French air attacks was to underscore the reality that in spite of the government's determination not to become involved in a civil war or to

## Lebanese Cease-fire Announced in Syria; To Take Effect Today

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam announced Sunday night that a truce would take effect in Lebanon at 6 A.M. Monday.

"An agreement has been reached for a cease-fire in Lebanon, ending the war and starting a national dialogue," he said at a news conference. "What was achieved is great. We appeal to all our Lebanese brothers to go beyond the bloodshed and the hatred in order to restart the building of Lebanon."

As final negotiations for a truce took place, U.S. marines came under renewed artillery attack near the Beirut airport. Three marines were wounded during the day.

Prince Bandar bin Sultan of Saudi Arabia, who met with Mr. Khaddam, the Lebanese Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, and others before the announcement was made, told the news conference that the details of the cease-fire agreement would be announced by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon.

After warmly praising the efforts of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Mr. Khaddam, Prince Bandar said, "This is the beginning of the road for Arab solidarity and for freeing Lebanon from Israeli occupation."

In Jeddah, the official Saudi press agency said the main points were:

• An immediate cease-fire

throughout Lebanon to be supervised by neutral observers.

• A committee to be formed with delegates from the army, the rightist Lebanese Front, the leftist National Salvation Front and the Shiite Muslim Amal movement to work out cease-fire details and ways of making it hold.

• The issuing by Mr. Gemayel of invitations for an urgent meeting to start an immediate national dialogue between all the parties and to include delegations from Syria and Saudi Arabia.

Reports of an accord to end hostilities between the Lebanese Army and Syrian-backed militias had persisted in Beirut for days. But Syria had blocked a cease-fire by making new demands on the Lebanese government.

Hopes for a cease-fire on Friday collapsed in the face of Syrian demands that the Lebanese government have no members in the proposed national reconciliation council but agree to accept its recommendations.

In New York, President Ronald Reagan joined the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to telephone Mr. Gemayel to congratulate him on the anticipated cease-fire — what the U.S. president called a "first step."

Later, Mr. Reagan told reporters, "You see my fingers crossed. It is the beginning, of course. I'm not going to make any predictions. There is still a long road to go in

settling many of the disputes there."

Mr. Gemayel "thanked President Reagan and paid tribute to the U.S. peace efforts," Beirut Radio said, adding that Mr. Reagan had promised to put all the resources of the United States behind the Lebanese government.

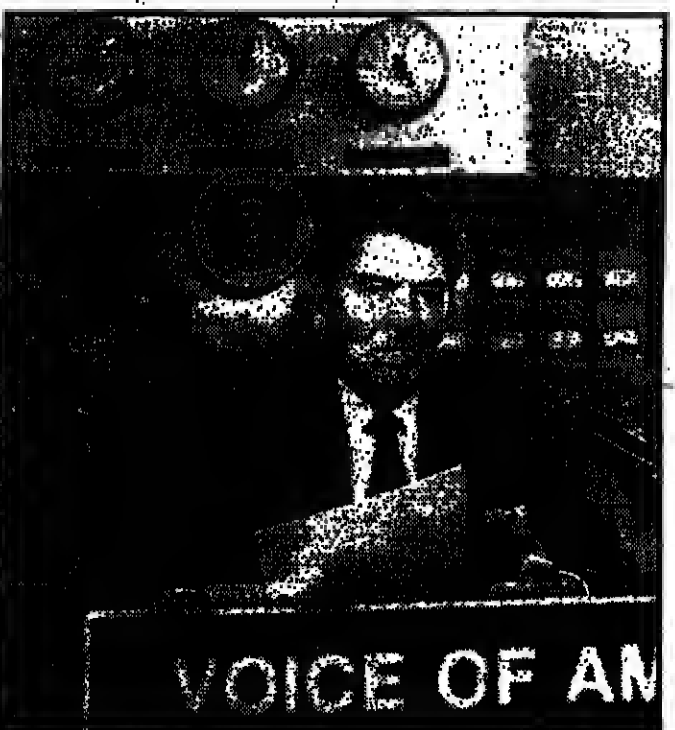
The radio said Mr. Gemayel told Mr. Perez de Cuellar that "we would need UN observers at this stage to observe the effectiveness of the cease-fire." The UN leader offered to help strengthen the cease-fire, the report said.

The fighting inside Lebanon has been raging on two fronts, reflecting the deep political divisions that a meeting of the competing factions would be intended to solve and the difficulty of imposing a lasting cease-fire.

While Shiite Muslim rebels have fought the army in south Beirut, the militia of the Druze religious sect has battled the army of the Christian-dominated government in the Beirut mountains.

Sunday evening, U.S. Marine positions around the Beirut airport came under mortar and artillery shelling from Druze positions, said a Marine spokesman, Warrant Officer Charles Rowe.

A marine on the runway was slightly wounded, he said. In fighting earlier in the day with the Shiite Muslim rebels surrounding their base, one marine was wounded by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



President Ronald Reagan delivering his address on disarmament at the studios of the Voice of America in Washington.

## Reagan Issues Arms Plea In Broadcast to Russians

By Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, speaking live to the Soviet Union, has appealed for a nuclear arms agreement by saying that no achievement could be more meaningful to him "as a husband, a father, a grandfather and as a person who loves God and whose heart yearns deeply for a better future."

The address, broadcast Saturday from the Voice of America's studios, explicitly tried to dispel what Mr. Reagan called his "grim" image in some countries and to set the stage for his appearance Monday before the United Nations. That speech was expected to contain new arms control proposals.

Mr. Reagan's remarks were translated simultaneously for live broadcast in Russian and six other languages, including Ukrainian, Romanian, Lithuanian, Urdu, Bengali and Hausa. It will be translated into 34 other languages by the end of the weekend, said the Voice of America's director, Kenneth Y. Tomlinson. He estimated that the combined broadcasts will reach an audience of 100 million.

The administration kept word of Mr. Reagan's speech a secret until he went on the air, in an attempt to prevent Soviet jamming of the broadcast. The president's remarks were heard live in Moscow at 8 P.M. local time and were rebroadcast to the Soviet Union in English an hour later.

Mr. Reagan said that his new proposals will continue to require equal arms strength between the two superpowers. Only the "inflexibility" of the Soviet government on that point is preventing an accord, he said, adding that the Soviet Union has turned down five U.S. proposals to reduce or "totally eliminate" nuclear armaments.

"Yes, we insist on balanced agreements that protect our security, that provide greater stability and that are truly verifiable, but these requirements are the essence of fairness."

He added: "The inflexibility of the Soviet government on arms control is holding back successful negotiations."

Senior White House officials said Saturday that the radio speech, which took the place of his regular weekly broadcast, was a preview of the UN address in which Mr. Reagan planned to couple a strong denunciation of the Soviet Union for downing the Korean Air Lines jet earlier this month with a new U.S. arms reduction proposal.

In his speech Saturday, Mr. Reagan referred to his image as a strong proponent of U.S. military strength as a possible cause for misconceptions about the U.S. stance in arms control talks.

"Now, I guess the picture painted of me by the officials in some countries is pretty grim," he said. He added that he was speaking "not only as the president of the United States but also as a husband, a father, a grandfather and as a person who loves God and whose heart yearns deeply for a better future."

"In this era of nuclear weapons," Mr. Reagan continued, "no achievement could be more meaningful than a verifiable agreement that would dramatically reduce the level of nuclear armaments."

Later, he appeared to be trying to persuade the Soviet people to question their government's claim that the South Korean jetliner was spying for the United States.

"I ask those who have been told the United States is responsible: If you're hearing the truth, why has the outcry been so intense from members of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and why are pilots all over the world boycotting flights to Moscow?"

"Your airline, Aeroflot, has violated sensitive U.S. airspace scores of times, yet we would never fire on your planes and risk killing one of your friends or your loved ones," Mr. Reagan said.

## Expert Assails Pentagon On Trade With Soviet Kohl's Party Is Defeated in 2 State Votes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department's East-West trade expert assailed Defense Department officials Sunday of refusing to cooperate with U.S. allies to prevent the sale of high technology to Moscow, thereby weakening efforts to keep strategically important products from the Soviet military machine.

The Defense Department attitude, which has intensified in the past two years, "prevents the only effective kind of controls — multilateral ones," William A. Root said in an interview with The Washington Post and in a three-page "open letter" to the president and to the Congress.

Mr. Root, who has been director of the State Department's Office of East-West Trade for the past seven years, resigned 10 days ago but agreed to reconsider at the urging of the undersecretary of commerce, Lionel H. Ottinger.

On Sunday, Mr. Root said that he now has decided "I have no choice but to resign" because, he said, the Defense Department refuses to negotiate through Cocom, the Paris-based committee where NATO and Japan coordinate export controls.

"Those who proclaim the loudest the need to strengthen these controls are doing the most to weaken them," Mr. Root said.

He named the most "vocal advocates" of unilateral controls as Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger; Fred C. McKelvey, undersecretary of defense for policy; Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy; and Stephen D. Bryen, a long-time Perle associate and a deputy assistant defense secretary.

Previous American attempts to go-it-alone in limiting exports to the Russians have produced angry reactions from the United States' Western allies, who have refused to accept Washington's attempts to force them to agree to unilateral controls.

In many cases since 1978, it has resulted in the same technology exports the United States was trying to ban being sold to the Soviet Union by European or Japanese allies.

The congressional Office of Technology Assessment concluded in May that U.S. efforts to punish Moscow through unilateral trade sanctions may have harmed the U.S. economy more than the Soviet Union's.

Mr. Root's attack on the Defense Department comes as Congress is about to begin considering an extension of the Export Administration Act, which expires Friday.

That act is the major weapon for controls on sales to the Soviet bloc, and was the subject of a major battle within the Reagan administration that is being repeated in Congress. Business interests argue that U.S. security would be better

served by looser, more focused controls that hawks in the government want.

Mr. Root said his resignation came as a result of Defense Department officials' refusal to join in final talks set for Oct. 15 to update the "obsolete" 1974 lists defining what computer products are strategically vital to the Soviet Union. He called computers the most important item on Cocom's list of materials to be kept from the Soviet bloc on national security grounds.

According to Mr. Root, American "arrogance" in insisting that the allies accept U.S. proposals stalled progress for five years in reaching a new agreement on computer technology.

"The allies have been receptive to a wide range of U.S. strengthening proposals for both hardware and software," Mr. Root said.

"But they have also submitted many constructive proposals of their own which would make the controls more effective."

Last July, he said, a compromise draft was hammered out that reflected the views of the United States and its allies. Mr. Root said the changes were "not a drastic revision" of the original U.S. stance.

Nonetheless, he said, Defense Department officials told the State and Commerce Departments on Sept. 14 that the U.S. position should remain static and that Cocom was "an inadequate forum" for key talks on computer technology.

Further, the Defense Department insisted that the real talks should take place later at an unspecified forum, with department officials as the American negotiators, Mr. Root said.

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative party lost two state elections Sunday in what the victorious Social Democrats called a decisive rejection of his government's policy.

Groups opposed to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany were certain to feel encouraged by the outcome of the elections in Hesse and Bremen, the first since Mr. Kohl's coalition won a resounding triumph in national elections in March.

Social Democrats are leading the anti-missile forces, and the party is expected to formally reject deployment at a national convention in Bonn in November.

Although Hesse's Social Democratic governor, Holger Börner, did not mention the missiles in his victory statement, he said the election result showed "voters are incensed over what has been happening in Bonn in recent months."

Mr. Kohl rebutted the thesis that the election was a rejection of his economic belt-tightening and promise-making. After 13 years of Social Democratic rule in Bonn, he said, "a change in course is not immediately applauded."

With all votes counted, the elections in Wiesbaden reported the Social Democrats had 46.2 percent of the vote, and Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union lost more than 6 percent of the vote to finish with 39.4 percent.

The moderate Free Democrats, junior coalition partner with Mr. Kohl's party in Bonn, scored major gains and returned to the Hesse parliament with 7.6 percent.

The party has been in power in Hesse for 37 years, and Mr. Börner has been governor since 1976.

In the new Hesse parliament, Social Democrats will have 52 seats, the Christian Democrats 42, and the Free Democrats nine, projections showed. The environmentalist Greens lost ground but appeared likely to stay in parliament with 6 percent and seven seats.

In Bremen, the Social Democrats gathered more than 50 percent of the vote and seemed assured of a clear majority of 58 seats in the 100-seat parliament, the projections showed.

The party had been expected to lose ground because of recent layoffs in the shipyards. The North German city-state leads the country in unemployment with a 13.4-percent jobless rate.

The Christians Democrats scored major gains in Bremen, winning about 33 percent of the vote, and 36 seats. The Free Democrats failed to clear the 5-percent hurdle needed for representation, losing all 11 seats, and the Greens managed to stay in the parliament there with more than 5 percent and six seats.



STRIKE AFTERMATH — Piles of garbage remained on the streets of Brussels over the weekend despite the end of a public service strike. After the unions voted to go back to work, both they and the government claimed victory. Public transportation had resumed, but sanitation workers were not to begin cleaning up the trash until Monday.

## Guard Killed, 4 Wounded in Ulster In Prisoners' Breakout From Maze

United Press International

BELFAST — Thirty-eight republican terrorists escaped Sunday from the high-security Maze prison. One prison guard was stabbed to death and at least four persons were wounded.

British sources in the Northern Ireland Office said the prisoners in a segregated republican unit produced pistols around 4 P.M. and overpowered prison officers, then waited for a truck carrying food

from the prison kitchens and hijacked it. Sixteen prisoners reportedly were recaptured later.

Gunfire broke out as the prisoners, armed with pistols and kitchen knives, battled prison officers at the gate of the jail, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Belfast. One prison officer blocked the gates with his private car.

At least three prison staff were injured, including one officer who died of stab wounds and a second

who had gunshot wounds of the head.

"Shortly after 4 P.M., there was a loud bang from near the prison. Minutes later, followed dozens of gunshots," said a farmer in the village of Maze. "In the next 15 minutes, there was total confusion in the area with speeding police cars, civilian cars, heavily armored troop carriers, and the air was alive with helicopters and spotter planes."

The prisoners escaped on foot, some seizing cars and vans from neighboring farms, but a huge police and army operation resulted in the capture of 16 men within two hours, British sources said. One convict was hospitalized.

The men of the Republican section of the prison, all sentenced before 1975, are considered some of the most dangerous members of the Irish Republican Army and the Irish National Liberation Army.

The prison was considered escape-proof. It is immune to tunneling because it is built on an old concrete airfield, and escapes over three circles of wiring are virtually impossible. Several attempts in the 1970s failed. The entire perimeter of the prison is monitored by guards night and day.

Police and British troops sealed off a three-mile radius around the prison, making residents virtual prisoners, as everything from armored vehicles to tracking dogs joined the search.

"You would be as well to get out of this area tonight," an army officer said. "It's going to be a hot zone."

There were reports of rioting inside the prison to cover up the escape. Confusion reigned outside, with prison visitors speeding from the scene as the first gunshots were fired.

"I saw three ambulances racing toward the prison, but we haven't been able to see at close hand what happened at the jail," said the farmer, who asked not to be identified.

### INSIDE

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### BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ Brazil may cut its debt repayments if it can't get more money for its commodities. Page 7.



# Use of Violence Splits West Germany's Anti-Missile Movement

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — With the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles looking increasingly probable this autumn, divisions have opened in the ranks of the West German anti-missile movement between those favoring nonviolent demonstrations and a minority arguing for the sabotage of U.S. military installations and other violent actions.

The split within the coalition opposing nuclear weapons has been hastened by a spreading perception that large, traditional rallies will not sway the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, or that of the United States, from their determination to go forward with the stationing of Pershing-2 missiles in late November.

West German and U.S. intelligence officials fear isolated outbreaks of terrorism, including attempts to derail or blow up U.S. munitions trains.

"There is an unsettled situation in the peace movement," said Wolfgang Sternstein, an activist in Stuttgart.

"There are signs of resignation. A lot of people say we can't prevent the stationing, and others say they are ready to do anything, including conspiracies and violent actions, to try."

The divergence over what tactics to follow has brought to the surface long-standing ideological differences within the coalition. Groups close to the Protestant churches and the small but active German Communist Party have insisted that protests must remain peaceful, while within the leftist Greens coalition some figures have been redefining the appropriate methods of resistance to the missile deployment.

But according to movement militants and West German security officials, the greatest threat of violence comes from anarchistic "autonomous" factions, which regard their participation in the missile protest as part of a broader struggle against the capitalist system.

Offshoots of Marxist-Leninist groups that took root in the 1960s and 1970s, the so-called "autonomous" were involved in the stoning of Vice President George

Bush's motorcade in the Ruhr Valley city of Krefeld on June 25.

Despite predictions in the West German press of a "hot autumn" of anti-missile protest, the initial demonstrations have been disappointing to their organizers. A blockade of a U.S. Army base at Mülten on Sept. 1 lost its dramatic impact when U.S. soldiers withdrew from sight and the West German police left some 1,000 protesters unmolested, squatting in the sun.

A number of activists at Mülten favored intensifying the protest, but they were decisively opposed by the pro-Soviet Communist Party, according to participants.

The Communists are regarded as wary of any spectacular actions that could embolden the tiny independent anti-war groups in East Germany and other East European countries.

Since Mülten, some leaders of the Greens have demanded more determined "resistance" from the anti-nuclear movement. "If it's true that a limited

nuclear war is likely because of the Pershing-2," said Rainer Trampert, a Greens member from Hamburg, "then we can't be inhibited by traffic fines." Mr. Trampert argued that at Mülten the demonstrators should have attempted to break into the base.

The Greens coalition, however, tends to dissociate itself from the "autonomous" groups, which talk openly about blocking or sabotaging U.S. munitions trains and river barges.

The U.S. military has taken these threats seriously enough to start switching the schedules of munitions trains, and occasionally sending dummy trains to confuse potential saboteurs, according to a well-placed diplomatic informant.

A West German security official said there was probably some overlapping between the "autonomous" factions and a tiny group that calls itself the Revolutionary Cells, which is linked to a string of bomb attacks against U.S. military installations in West Germany.

"What we certainly must fear," the official said, "are attacks on U.S. military personnel."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Marcos Threatens to Hunt Protesters

MANILA (UPI) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines threatened Sunday to arrest businessmen who have taken part in anti-government demonstrations. In the past week, business executives and office workers have become increasingly caught up in the movement to force Mr. Marcos to resign.

"There will be men assigned to track you down," he said in a nationally televised address, "and we will meet you in court. Do not test the force and strength of the government."

Mr. Marcos also criticized Roman Catholic schools whose teachers he said are teaching "hatred" in the classrooms. Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, responded, "This is not true." Cardinal Sin said students in current events classes are merely being taught about the "real situation" in the country.

### French Opposition Wins Senate Seats

PARIS (UPI) — France's major opposition parties scored significant gains Sunday in elections for 98 of the Senate's 318 seats.

The neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic, led by Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, and the Union for French Democracy, set up by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, each won eight new seats. The ruling Socialists won only three new seats, giving the coalition government a total of 105 senators, including those of the Communist and Radical parties.

The opposition-led upper house, whose members are elected for nine-year terms, has little political power, but it can delay legislation and refer bills it considers unconstitutional to a Supreme Court of Appeal. The Senate speaker also replaces the president in case of absence.

### Opposition Panel Backs Shamir Talks

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — A Labor Party committee voted Sunday to hold exploratory discussions with the prime minister-designate, Yitzhak Shamir, on the feasibility of forming a government of national unity, a party spokesman said.

The decision, approved by a 37-24 vote of the party's political committee, was opposed by two small leftist factions at a closed meeting described as stormy by many delegates. Both factions, the Mapam grouping and the Civil Rights Party, said they would try to persuade the party to change the decision.

The committee said the talks with Mr. Shamir would be aimed at determining "whether there is any basis for formal negotiations."

### Mubarak Seen Pressing U.S. on Israel

CAIRO (UPI) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was scheduled to leave Monday for the United States for a meeting Friday with President Ronald Reagan. In Washington, Mr. Mubarak is expected to appeal for more U.S. pressure on Israel to make concessions in the talks leading to autonomy for Palestinians in Israeli-occupied Arab territory.

Mr. Mubarak, who planned to meet in Paris on Monday with President François Mitterrand of France before flying to New York, is also expected to appeal for more U.S. military and economic aid to Egypt in his meeting with Mr. Reagan.

The Egyptian leader was scheduled to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York on Wednesday. He is expected to call for a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East and an immediate end to the fighting in Lebanon.

### Czech Said to Admit Forging Letter

VIENNA (Reuters) — Czechoslovakia says a man has admitted that he forged a letter last month that attacked the state's policy on religion in the name of Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek.

Rude Pravo, the Communist Party newspaper, said the letter could have been created by subversives in the West and that it had been intended to provoke hostility against Czechoslovakia during a papal visit to neighboring Austria earlier this month.

Cardinal Tomasek, 84, has denied writing the letter, which accused the government of discriminating against believers and limiting religious freedom. Rude Pravo identified the man who was said to have confessed to the forgery only as Josef Zverina.

### New AIDS Link to Haiti Is Reported

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Canadian former nun who worked in Haiti for more than 20 years died later of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, suggesting the disease may have originated in Haiti, according to a Canadian doctor.

Researchers at Toronto General Hospital, in a letter to the British journal The Lancet published last week, said the woman left Haiti in 1979, about the same time the disease was first seen in the United States. "It suggests to me AIDS may have started in Haiti and spread elsewhere," said Dr. Jay Keystone, director of the hospital's tropical disease unit and an author of the letter, on Friday.

The incurable disease, which destroys its victims' immune systems, is believed to be spread mainly by sexual contact, blood transfusion or use of contaminated needles. Victims are chiefly homosexuals, hemophiliacs who use blood products and intravenous drug users. The disease has also struck Haitian homosexuals, bisexuals and some people who have had sexual relations with them.

### Iraq Says Oil Leak in Gulf Is Stopped

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraqi Radio has acknowledged that oil leakage from an Iranian well in the Gulf has apparently been halted, reversing its earlier stance.

Iran announced early last week that it had capped the well in the Nowruz field, which it said had been pouring 2,000 barrels of oil daily into the sea, and said that fire was burning off oil leaking from two other offshore wells. The slick has threatened marine life and Gulf states' desalination plants.

Iraq described the report at the time as "incorrect," but an official Iraqi spokesman said Saturday, according to the radio: "It has become certain that two oil wells in Nowruz field are still on fire but it has not been seen leaking from the third damaged well." Iraq has accused Iran of being responsible for the damage to the wells.

### 200 Freed in Raid on Sri Lankan Jail

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Separatists stormed a maximum-security jail in the eastern coast city of Batticaloa on Friday and freed more than 200 prisoners, the police in Sri Lanka said Saturday.

Among those freed were 44 insurgents awaiting trial on charges including attacks on security forces and bank robberies, they said. The outlawed guerrilla movement, known as Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, is fighting for a separate state for the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces.

The killing of 13 Sinhalese soldiers by the insurgents on July 23 in the northern district of Jaffna triggered violence in which nearly 400 people died and hundreds of houses, shops and factories were damaged.

### For the Record

MADRID (Reuters) — Alexander Toradze, 27, a Soviet pianist who sought shelter in Spain after disappearing on Aug. 28 during a concert tour, has applied for refugee status in the United States, a U.S. Embassy spokesman says.

PARIS (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India arrived from Athens on Sunday and was scheduled to meet with President François Mitterrand before taking off for New York early Monday to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

### Truce Accord for Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Shiite militiamen shelled and machine-gunned Lebanese Army and Marine positions.

U.S. warships offshore have retaliated for recent Druze attacks on Marine positions by shelling the sect's mountain strongholds with 5-inch (13-centimeter) guns. The New Jersey, the world's only active battleship, has 16-inch (41-centimeter) guns.

The state radio said the Lebanese Army was also exchanging artillery fire with Druze militiamen around the army's strategic garrison at the mountain town of Souk el-Gharb, southeast of Beirut.

It said that Palestinian guerrillas were helping the Druze fighters and that government troops were firing back with tanks and anti-aircraft weapons.

## Soviet Snubs Reagan Plan On Missiles

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Ronald Reagan's new proposal for cutting medium-range missiles in Europe have been dismissed in a Pravda commentary as a "mockery of common sense" calculated to make agreement impossible at the arms negotiations in Geneva.

Saturday's commentary in the Communist Party newspaper was one of a series of Soviet press articles that have decided the new U.S. proposals. However, Western diplomats cautioned that the articles were largely polemical and could not at this stage be taken as an authoritative response to measures that Mr. Reagan is expected to announce in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Monday.

The Soviet commentaries based their assessments on advance disclosures in the Western media. However, it seemed likely that the writers had been briefed on the outline of the proposals that was put to Soviet negotiators in Geneva last week when the missile talks resumed after a summer recess. The chief Soviet representative, Yuri L. Kvitsinsky, said after the Geneva session that he had heard nothing to make him hopeful of a breakthrough in the talks.

A summary of the new U.S. proposals that appeared in The New York Times on Saturday said that Mr. Reagan would propose a higher global limit on the medium-range missile warheads that each side could deploy than the United States had previously suggested. But the proposals are expected to hold out for an equal limit on the number of those warheads that can be stationed in Europe, at a level that would require a sharp cut in the existing Soviet arsenal.

Pravda said that the outline of the proposals in the Western press indicated that they were "nothing new" and that they were still seeking to secure the "unilateral disarmament" of the Soviet Union in Europe. In this context, the paper said, the proposals could only be seen as a bid to "sabotage" the Geneva talks and guarantee that new U.S. missiles would be deployed in Europe as scheduled later this year.

A Tass report from West Germany said that the U.S. proposals were still omitting "one of the issues without a solution to which an agreement is impossible" — the Soviet demand that British and French missiles be counted on the Western side at the Geneva talks. The Kremlin has offered to cut its missiles in Europe to the level of the British and French arsenals, a total of 162 missiles, if the United States cancels plans to deploy 572 new missiles of its own.

"The United States, as before, is pressing the U.S.S.R. into consenting to a unilateral disarmament in the face of NATO's nuclear rearmament in Europe," Tass said, "clearly with the aim of eroding the military equilibrium existing here and acquiring superiority over the U.S.S.R. and its allies."

It added: "Any well-informed person should realize that the 'new initiatives' of the U.S.A. are nothing else than an old version unacceptable to the Soviet Union."

Another Tass item asked: "Why did the White House choose this cheap trick? The answer is clear: This is apparently being done with a view to abating the mounting wave of criticism in Western Europe and the United States itself of the U.S. administration's irresponsible, aggressive course, and showing that the anti-Soviet hysteria launched by the United States does not prevent the president from remembering the main issues of war and peace which are the subjects of negotiation with the Soviet Union."

There was apparently a reference to demands by the United States over the last three weeks that the Kremlin apologize and pay compensation for the South Korean airliner shot down by a Soviet fighter on Sept. 1 with the loss of 269 lives.

3 More Indians Killed In Hindu-Muslim Fend

NEW DELHI — Three persons were killed Sunday in knife fights between Muslims and Hindus in the southern Indian city of Hyderabad, increasing the death toll in communal fighting to 40, the authorities said.

Two persons were treated for multiple stab wounds, the local police reported.



President Amin Gemayel points as he questions Lebanese Army troops in Souk el-Gharb.

## Gemayel Says Syria, Aided by Soviet, Is Force Behind Fighting in Lebanon

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel has renewed his charge that Syria, aided by Soviet experts in the Lebanese mountains, is behind the fighting in Lebanon.

In an interview on Thursday with Lally Weymouth, a free-lance writer, the 45-year-old Lebanese leader denied that he was involved in a civil war. He claimed that the Syrians "are doing 90 percent of the job," and added also that "the Palestinians are there in force."

Most of the interview was conducted with Mr. Gemayel speaking in English, but occasionally he spoke in Arabic, with his foreign minister, Elie Salem, interpreting. Excerpts from the interview follow.

Q: Do you see this conflict as a fight between Lebanon and Syria and the Soviet Union?

A: We are fighting against the Warsaw Pact. You have many Soviet experts in the Lebanese mountains with the Syrian Army.

Q: What proof do you have of this?

A: We have information about the permanent presence of some Soviet experts in the mountains occupied by the Syrians present in our country. They are providing technology and advice to the National Salvation Front (formed by the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt; a Maronite leader, Sleiman Frangieh; and a Sunni Muslim leader, Rashid Kararni) which is the cover for the foreign intervention.

We are fighting against the Syrians who are supporting the attackers with their heavy artillery which is on Lebanese soil. They are doing 90 percent of the job, for the area is very small and their heavy equipment is very efficient. We're also fighting against the Palestinians. It's become clear that the Palestinians are there in force.

Q: The anti-Arafat Palestinians or pro-Arafat Palestinians?

A: Both. The Palestinians are providing the Druze men and military equipment. They are well-equipped and trained in Syria, and their officers are officers in the Syrian Army.

Q: Do you think President Hafez al-Assad of Syria wants to get hold of Lebanon?

A: Yes, Assad and those behind him.

Q: The Soviet Union?

A: The situation becomes very clear now. You have two clans — the Syrians and the Soviet Union on one side, and Lebanon and the Free World on the other side. All our talks are with the Syrians. The government of Syria is deciding for these parties whether they should have a cease-fire and a national dialogue. And then they say it's a civil war. In a civil war, you would have discussions with Jumblatt and Kararni, but these discussions are instead going on in Damascus.

Q: What concessions are you ready to give the Druzes and the Shiites?

A: We have to reorganize the country. We should go into a new reorganization which could give each region a greater say in the economic and social development goals — establish local councils that are better acquainted with the needs of the region.

Q: In this new Lebanon, what will happen to the militias, particularly the Christian Lebanese Forces, which only a year ago were almost an independent entity?

A: We should reach a stage where the Lebanese Army is the only armed force. Whatever I do for one militia, I must do for the rest. As far as I'm concerned the Lebanese Forces are a militia and I have no problems with them as I do with all the militias. When I assumed the presidency, I did not have a strong enough army to disarm these militias. I'm doing the best I can. For the future, I guaran-

tee there will be no more militias, only the Lebanese Army.

Q: What would you like to see the U.S. Marines do now?

A: Show the flag. That's very important for us. It's a natural pressure. The presence of the Marines is an important moral boost to the Lebanese government. But we are not asking the Marines to fight our war. Without them, we would be exposed because we are facing a country that is also backed up by a superpower.

Q: But if the U.S. fires at Syrian positions, as it has this week, doesn't that destroy the U.S. Middle East envoy, Robert C. McFarlane as an impartial negotiator with the Syrians?

A: There is still a vestige of the Vietnam complex in the American mind, and unfortunately the clever propagandists, those who oppose the government, are making this a point in the media of the United States. There is absolutely no resemblance between Vietnam and the situation in Lebanon today. Although Lebanon is occupied, the Lebanese population wishes America to succeed in salvaging Lebanon. America can solve the Lebanese problem in a hurry, and once the problem is solved, the credibility of the United States in the Middle East will be so great it can then proceed to solve the Palestinian problem and give greater assurance to the Gulf states who depend on the credibility of the U.S. to defend them in moments of need.

The Israeli-Lebanese agreement represented support to the Americans by the Lebanese. It was worked out under the U.S. umbrella. And this government adhered to the policy line in spite of all the threats and in spite of the blackmail and the use of the great financial payoffs that were made to induce them.

Q: The Israeli-Lebanese agreement represented support to the Americans by the Lebanese. It was worked out under the U.S. umbrella. And this government adhered to the policy line in spite of all the threats and in spite of the blackmail and the use of the great financial payoffs that were made to induce them.

## Worry Grows in Europe Over Role in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

give direct support to the Lebanese Army, it would be unable to control what Syria or its allies in Lebanon might do in trying to draw France deeper into the conflict.

Although the jets' sweeps were commented upon favorably as a necessary apostrophe to the wounding of four French soldiers, some newspaper editorials also suggested that there was a degree of incoherence in the Monday-to-Thursday progression from criticism by the minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, of U.S. naval bombardment of Syrian and Druze positions to the raids by the Super Etendard fighters.

On Friday, French officials explained the sorties as "punitive" ones in reply to direct attacks on French forces. There was a clear effort to play down criticism of the U.S. shelling, regarded in Paris as direct intervention in behalf of President Amin Gemayel, and considerable stress given to the idea that only the United States, France and "some Lebanese" are committed to the goal of preserving a unified Lebanese state.

Although there is almost no domestic political pressure for France to pull out of Lebanon, the government has no interest in becoming a hostage in Lebanon through its involvement in the multinational force.

The government has been suggesting that the largely inactive UN force in southern Lebanon could be enlarged, with French participation, to take over the duties of the multinational force, but that would in effect draw the Soviet Union and Syria into the equation, a situation the United States might regard as a defeat for its efforts.

Because France wants to maintain what it regards as its status as an independent factor in the Middle East, French diplomats concede the unlikelihood of French and U.S. positions becoming completely parallel.

In both France and Italy, each with more than 2,000 men in Lebanon, the only concerted opposition to participation in the force has come from the Communists and far-left splinter groups. The French Communist Party has argued that the United States is trying to drag France into a Middle East conflict.

In spite of the casualties, there has been no sign that French public opinion regards French involvement in Lebanon thus far as unwise or troubling.

France and the French Army have been historically involved in Lebanon, and many people in France feel there is a kind of unstated legitimacy in their role there, rather like their view of the French presence in France's former colonies in West Africa.

French troops in Lebanon are volunteers or Foreign Legionnaires. Although Socialist Party friends of Mr. Hoxha once campaigned for the dissolution of the Legion as a colonialist relic, it is now fulfilling its historical function: carrying out France's small-scale military business overseas without getting French conscripts involved.

In Italy, as in France, there is no bringing-the-boys-home groundswell. Instead, parliamentary debates have reflected pride in involvement in so exceptional an assignment. On the day that U.S. naval shelling was being criticized in Paris, Italian government officials stated their approval of the firing.

## U.S. Said to Offer Soviet New Ceiling on Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

of 432 SS-20s, with three warheads each, and about 250 older missiles with single warheads.

The general view in the alliance is that the new proposal at this time is absolutely necessary to help European leaders convince their publics that the United States is making genuine efforts for a settlement.

Moscow, thus far, has refused to agree to any new U.S. deployments. Instead, Soviet leaders have proposed to reduce their missile force aimed at Western Europe to the current French and British missile force level of about 300 warheads on 162 missiles.

Washington and its allies reject this position. But there is growing sentiment in the alliance and in some quarters of the Reagan administration to start hinting to Moscow that French and British

forces could be taken into account in the separate but related negotiations on strategic arms reduction. The dividing line between medium- and strategic-range forces is considered to be 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers).

Talks on medium-range forces resumed in Geneva two weeks ago, and those on strategic forces will resume shortly.

Mr. Nitze is said to have sought even greater leeway than Mr. Reagan finally approved. Officials said that he wanted explicit authority to negotiate a separate ceiling on medium-range aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union is demanding. The U.S. position up to this point is that the first agreement should cover missiles only, and that follow-up accords should deal with aircraft.

The two sides remain far apart on what aircraft should be counted.

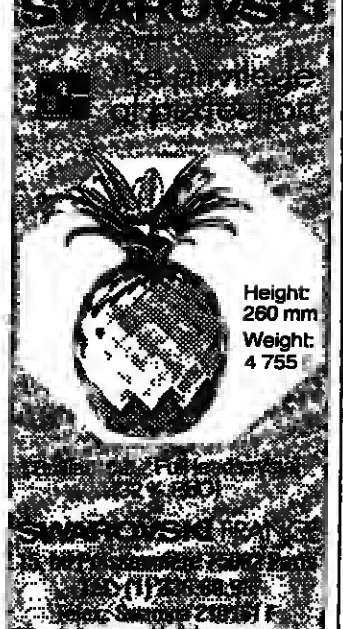
## Russians Had Met IRA, Dublin Says

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Two Soviet diplomats and one of their wives expelled from Ireland two weeks ago had established contact with the outlawed Irish Republican Army, according to Irish security sources.

The Foreign Ministry cited "unacceptable activities," diplomatic language for spying, when it announced the expulsion of Guennadi Saline, the first secretary and press attaché, and Viktor Lipsov, the second secretary, and Mr. Lipsov's wife, Irina.

Security sources said Saturday that the Russians were believed to have discussed trading arms to the IRA, which is waging a guerrilla campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland, in exchange for information about British military bases in the province.



92 USA

مركز الأخبار



## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Strategic Senators

Younger senators will have a stronger voice on defense issues following the death of Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, and the planned retirement next year of Senator John G. Tower, the Texas Republican who heads the influential Senate Armed Services Committee.

If the Senate has a Democratic majority after the election, as many polls predict, the committee chairmanship could well pass to Sam Nunn, 45, a dapper, soft-spoken Democrat from Georgia, who is outranked on the committee only by John C. Stennis, 82, of Mississippi, also a Democrat.

Mr. Nunn, who describes himself as a "common-sense conservative," has a formidable reputa-

### Harlem Investment

The town-house market in Harlem is attracting greater interest among private investors after decades in which the predominantly black section of New York City has depended almost exclusively on government funds for property development.

A coalition of city and community leaders is putting the finishing touches on a comprehensive plan — based on participation by the private sector — to spur renovation of both residential and commercial real estate.

Initial interest has concentrated on two neighborhoods in Harlem. One is Hamilton Heights, which includes the campus of City College. In colonial times, much of it was Alexander Hamilton's homestead, and now a large section of it is a historic district.

### One-Liners

The United Automobile Workers union has been recognized as the bargaining agent in a California plant jointly operated by General Motors and Toyota — the first time a union has gained acceptance in a Japanese-managed car plant in the United States. . . . The Washington Post next month will start publishing its National Weekly edition, a tabloid containing major national and international stories from its daily editions. . . . President Ronald Reagan has allowed only three evening events on his schedule during a five-nation trip to Asia in November so that the arduous trip does not overtake him (or the accompanying press corps), according to aides. . . . Philadelphia social workers trace a surge in the city's homeless population to a 1982 state law that removed 68,000 people from the welfare rolls, nearly half of them in Philadelphia.

Mr. Nunn, who describes himself as a "common-sense conservative," has a formidable reputa-

### Foreign Loans

A new federal office will provide closer supervision of international lending by U.S. banks.

Set up under the Comptroller of Currency, the office, known as the division for international relations and financial evaluation, will review U.S. banks' exposure in developing countries. It will work with international aid bodies and with other countries' bank regulatory authorities to help protect U.S. banks limit their risks.

The division will be headed by Robert Bench, who has handled international banking affairs in the comptroller's office since 1972.

### Americana

Burger King, which has run controversial ads saying its hamburgers taste better than Wendy's or McDonald's, now contends that millions of fast-food fanatics are switching to Burger King.

With fast-food sales topping \$40 billion this year, the newcomer chains are pitching hard to improve their market shares with TV commercials that go further than ever in knocking rivals, practically by name. Wendy's sponsors chiding ads that say "two famous hamburger places use frozen hamburgers" and also humorous commercials that depict the other burger chains storing cooked food, seemingly indefinitely, in a back room.

Burger King, based in Miami, was running taste tests on TV until lawsuits halted the ad series. Its new \$40-million publicity campaign features a family switching to Burger King. The family, called MacDonalds, says: "Tell 'em the MacDonalds said so."

McDonald's, the industry leader, is keeping its Big Mac shut.

## 6 Candidates Hollings: Command Comes Naturally

### Ask U.S. Shift South Carolinian Got Ahead in Army, Law, Politics

### On Apartheid

### Democrats Back a Bill To Curb S. Africa Trade

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Six Democratic presidential candidates, calling apartheid a "unique and unconscionable system of legalized discrimination," have endorsed legislation that would place stringent economic limits on U.S. relations with South Africa.

In a letter to members of the House of Representatives that was released on Friday, the six voiced support for legislation that would bar new bank loans to the South African government, require U.S. companies with more than 20 employees in South Africa to follow fair employment practices and ban imports of South African gold coins into the United States.

Last year U.S. sales of such coins amounted to \$363 million. "It is time now to back up our opposition to apartheid with deeds as well as words and to distance our nation" from South Africa, the candidates said.

The signers of the letter are former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, senators John Glenn of Ohio, Gary Hart of Colorado, Alan Cranston of California and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, and George S. McGovern, a former South Dakota senator who was the Democratic presidential nominee in 1972.

They criticized the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa, which has meant, essentially, seeking to engage South Africa in closer diplomatic ties.

The premise of that policy is that a more trusting U.S. relationship with South Africa would spur it to undertake internal changes and end its occupation of neighboring South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia.

The legislation, sponsored by Representative Stephen J. Solz, Democrat of New York, is an amendment to the Export Administration Act, which is scheduled to be taken up in the House this week. It stipulates that U.S. companies with more than 20 employees ban segregation at the workplace, pay whites and nonwhites equally and hire nonwhites to managerial jobs.

There are about 350 U.S. companies in South Africa. They employ 100,000 workers, about 70 percent of them black.

By Michael Barone  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1947, Ernest F. Hollings graduated from law school at the age of 25 — the normal age for students who go straight through school. The difference was that Mr. Hollings had also spent four years in the army; he finished law school after the war in two years.

By the fall of 1947 he was trying jury cases and won a \$35,000 verdict — a huge sum in Charleston, South Carolina, in those days — and by 1948 he had won election to the South Carolina Legislature, finishing first in a field of 24 candidates in Charleston County. He was a young man in a hurry, getting everywhere he wanted to go, and fast.

Some people around Washington assume that Mr. Hollings comes from the old Charleston aristocracy. His appearance, his bearing, his booming voice and his thick Charleston accent all give the impression of a man who is in command of things.

But Mr. Hollings is not from the aristocracy at all. He did not grow up in the beautifully preserved houses at the tip of Charleston's peninsula. He grew up farther north, where the railroads intersect the street on their way to the wharves.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hollings seems always to have had confidence. At The Citadel, a military college in Charleston, "I was a sort of Bolshevik," he said. Often "I ended up on the quadrangle, walking tours — taking a rifle and pack and marching" on the bare concrete space. But when he graduated, "My legs were in good shape."

Graduation was in 1942, and he went straight into the army, as a lieutenant. At Fort Stewart, Georgia, the Bolshevik cadet was now a tough disciplinarian. In drilling his troops hour after hour, "my company never heard of a damn 10-minute break." A senior officer said, "Damn it, lieutenant, you won't have any men left. But when they said they wanted a break, I just said double time." He says it with the smile of a man convinced that the tough training paid off.

When Mr. Hollings got out of law school, he did not get a job at an old law firm. He was a trial lawyer, making his living by speaking to juries, and the evidence — the quick \$35,000 verdict — suggests that he was not the least bit shy about doing so.

Command came naturally. And so did success at politics. It seems

another lawyer in his firm, David Goldberg, ran for the legislature three times. Mr. Hollings said, "he could carry Charleston but not up north" — the blue-collar country around the big navy base — "So they said to me, 'Why don't you run.' So I got to know the magistrates and others and campaigned and won."

The next few years, by his own account, were a series of successes, with Mr. Hollings spotted as a

### THE CANDIDATES

This is one in a series of occasional articles about the men who are seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. president in 1984.

young man of promise by major figures. He was a floor leader in 1951 for James Byrnes, the incoming governor, who had been a Supreme Court justice and secretary of state in the 1940s. There followed a series of assignments in Washington: working for the Hoover Commission, and on the Dooley Commission investigating intelligence agencies. He was named

an outstanding young man of the year in 1954, along with Robert F. Kennedy. Two years later, at the 1956 national Democratic convention, he was "wheeling and dealing for votes for Jack Kennedy for vice president."

All this must have been heady stuff for a man in his early 30s who had left the army less than 10 years before with no particular prospects. But the responsibilities were much greater after he was elected governor in 1958, at age 36. South Carolina was one of the most segregated states in the nation. Mr. Hollings did not campaign as an integrationist, but he was determined that the law would be enforced.

"I can say proudly that not a soul was hurt or lost his life," he said. When a school was to be integrated or a civil rights march was scheduled, Mr. Hollings took personal command of law enforcement, bringing in black patrolmen from local forces that had them and letting them arrest civil rights demonstrators who had broken local ordinances.

In 1963, at age 41, Mr. Hollings stepped down as governor; this man who seems at home being in command has not held an executive



Ernest F. Hollings

position since. He went back to trial law, setting up his own firm. He won his Senate seat in 1966, beating his successor as governor in the Democratic primary and winning the general election in the most Republican year that South Carolina has ever had.

He has been an important senator, taking the lead on hunger programs after he was accused of food that malnutrition still existed in South Carolina; chairing the subcommittee that regulates broadcasting, and leading the Democrats on the Budget Committee in 1981 and 1982.

## U.S. Poll Suggests Easier Voting Rules Would Not Improve Turnout by Much

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Low voter turnout in the United States is unlikely to be changed much by simplifying voting and registration procedures, extending voting hours or instituting Sunday or holiday voting, an ABC News Poll suggests.

The poll of 2,530 adults, conducted from June 29 to July 13, showed that the problem was not procedure but motivation, especially a low level of belief that voting makes a difference, concluded Jeffrey D. Alderman, director of polling for ABC News, in a study released Saturday.

For example, the poll found that, while 11 percent of those people who reported they did not vote in 1980 said it was because they had found out too late that they were not registered, 41 percent conceded that they had simply not "gotten around to it."

"There is probably little or nothing that government, the media or society in general can do," Mr. Alderman wrote, "that would dramatically increase turnout in the short run. The answers mainly involve public policies that change

attitudes rather than election procedures. That would not be easy. For many citizens, not voting is as American as apple pie."

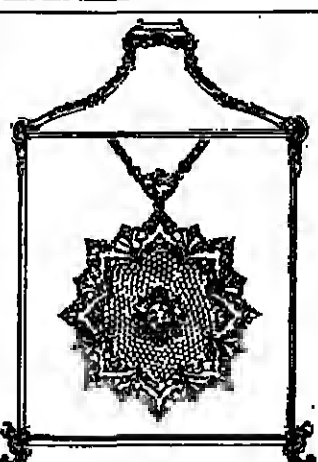
The poll indicated that increasing levels of higher education were the long-range change that was most likely to raise the proportion of adults who vote, from the current level of about half in presidential elections and less in other contests.

The poll analysis used past voting behavior to isolate two groups: the approximately 10 percent of the public who were the most likely to vote and the 10 percent least likely to vote. That approach showed that 49 percent of the most likely voters had been to college while only 19 percent of the least likely voters had.

Another key difference was upbringing. Sixty percent of the most likely voters said their parents always voted in presidential elections, as against 52 percent for the least likely voters.

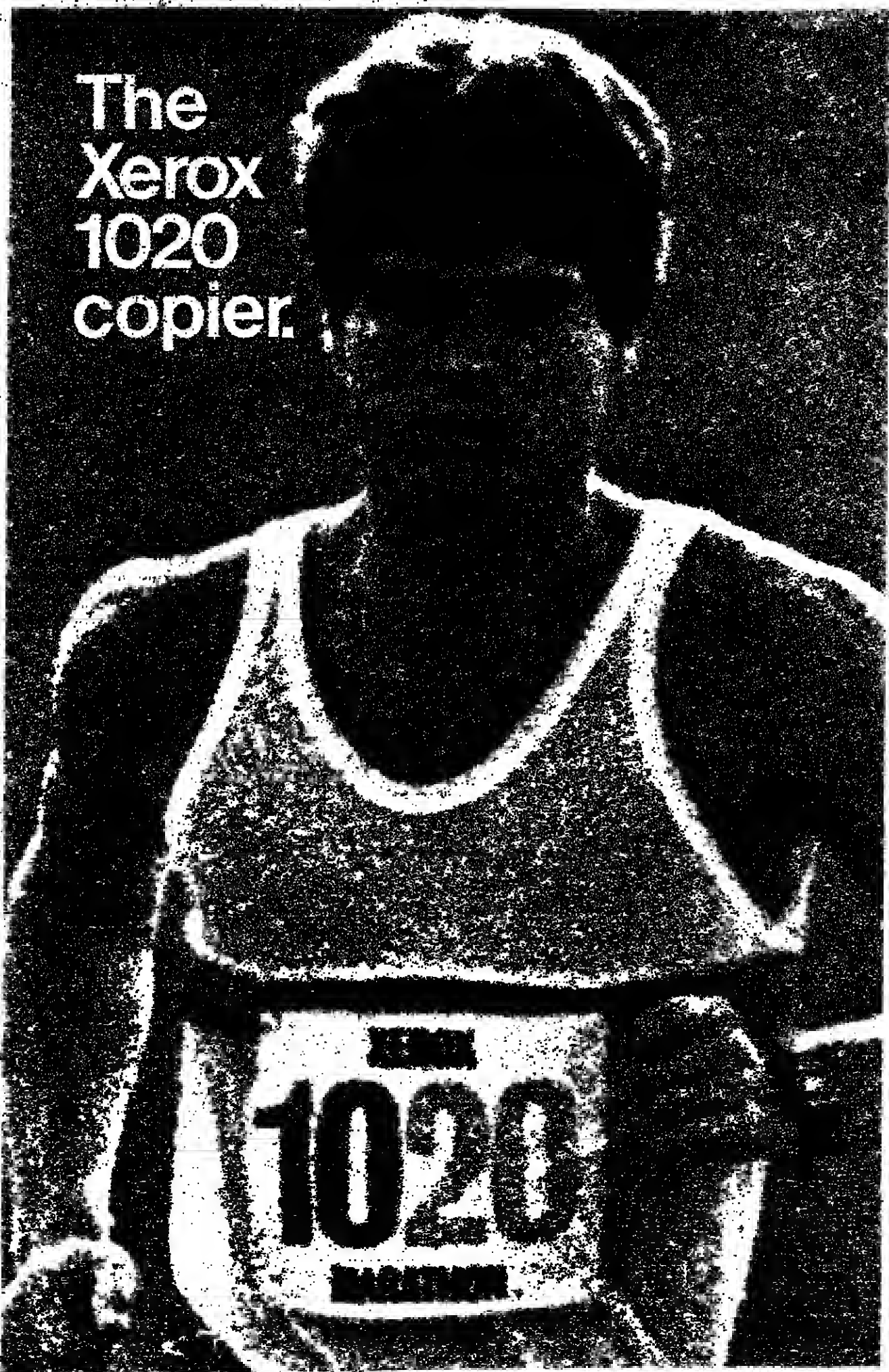
There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."



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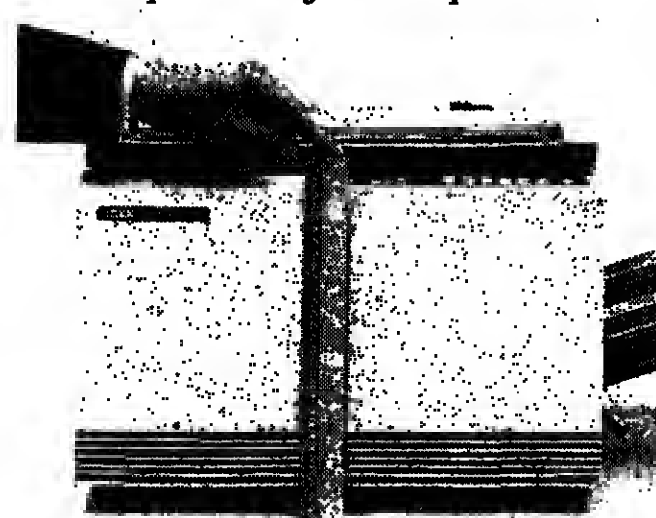
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# Drought in U.S. May Bring a Respite In World Rivalry for Grain Markets

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The worst drought in 50 years has shrunk government-subsidized grain surpluses, but U.S. exporters expect to have enough wheat and other grain to meet its export commitments this year.

The drought, which has brought a tighter market, may even benefit Western leaders by bringing a lull in competition, a European Community official said recently.

According to his view, the market situation could reduce agricultural trade tensions by shrinking the huge surpluses that intensify the competition. It could also give European leaders some time to grapple with the cost of the EC's common farm policy, which includes large subsidies.

But the lull could end as early as the next harvest, experts warn, because this summer's drought did nothing to solve the long-term problems: bumper crops, depressed farm prices and spiraling government subsidies.

U.S. agricultural exporters, although handicapped by a strong dollar, appear certain to resume their campaign for wider foreign markets. That drive has already led to frictions with Europe over export competition and with Japan over its resistant markets.

This year's tighter market was created both by the drought and by the Reagan administration's "payment-in-kind" experiment, which

is aimed at reducing both production and subsidies.

As a result, the U.S. corn crop will drop 48 percent from last year, and soybeans will decline one-third, according to harvest forecasts released recently.

However, wheat, the main U.S. crop, was harvested before the blistering weather in the Midwest. The yield could be the largest in five years. Moreover, although the payment-in-kind program idled one-quarter of U.S. wheat fields, many farmers left their poorest land fallow and intensified cultivation of their best soil.

The 1983 harvests and reserve stocks will enable U.S. exporters to fulfill their sale contracts, including the deal with the Soviet Union, said Alan T. Tracy, deputy undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs. He added that the United States can maintain its food aid programs to developing countries.

But private analysts have warned that U.S. exporters may lose some sales because of the strong dollar and higher prices for the main U.S. feed grains. These include soybeans, whose price has doubled in recent months, and corn, which has increased by one-third.

In Europe, the prices of comparable feed grains for livestock, mainly barley, already are rising in response to the U.S. surge. The EC will therefore need to spend less money subsidizing farmers.

"There will be virtually no export refund on several grains this

year," an EC agricultural representative in Washington said.

The danger, according to the EC official, who asked not to be identified, is that the higher grain price this year will "once again lure the political leaders and become an excuse for not doing very much to reform the Common Agricultural Policy." The EC is supposed to agree by December on a major budget overhaul that will include the policy.

Twice before in the last decade, temporary booms in commodity prices enabled the EC to postpone politically sensitive Common Agricultural Policy reforms.

In the United States, similar costs have also contributed to controversy over farm policy. This year, the cost of the farm program is likely to approach \$22 billion, compared to \$4 billion in 1981.

The increase is caused mainly by government programs to compensate farmers stuck with bumper crops and low world prices. That pattern has prevailed for several years, leaving the government with costly surpluses acquired under a complex system of agricultural price supports.

To cut surpluses, the payment-in-kind program was adopted. Under the plan, farmers receive grain from government reserves on the condition that they leave fallow an area that would yield an amount comparable to what they receive from the government.

The agriculture secretary, John R. Block, has announced a scaled-down, less lucrative version of the program for next year, and fewer farmers seem inclined to participate.

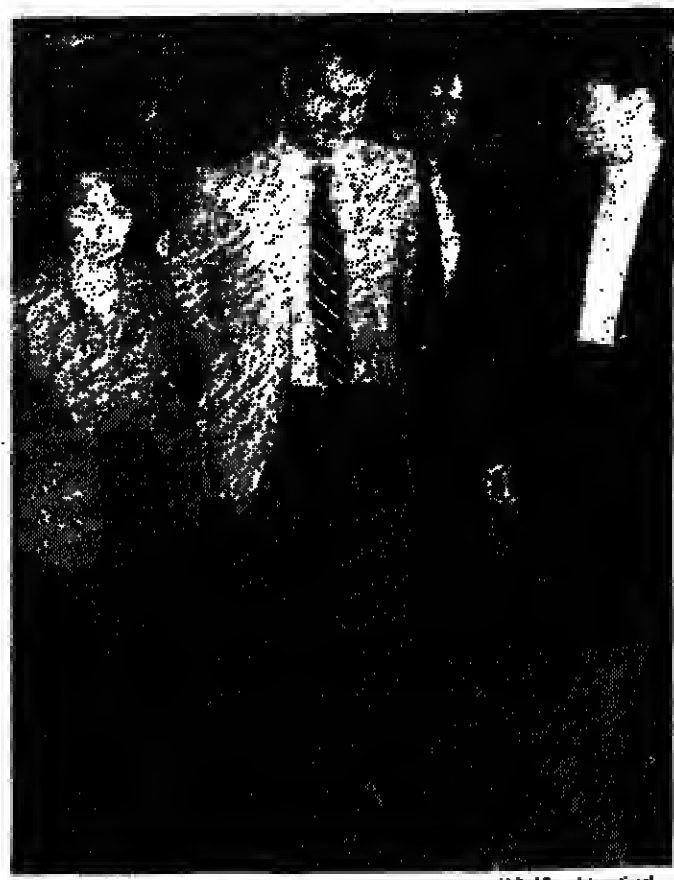
Thus, the outlook is another record planting, and, if there is no repetition of this year's drought, a big harvest that would exacerbate the international acrimony.

In the United States, farmers have accused their European competitors of stealing U.S. markets with cheap grain supported by EC subsidies. This theme has also been taken up by policy-makers.

But European leaders contend that their farm subsidies are in the same range as those in the United States — about \$30 billion. They say that European and American farmers alike are losing markets to countries where labor is cheaper, such as Brazil and Argentina.

In the face of these problems, U.S. officials are insisting that their markets treat products from each country in the manner in which that country deals with its U.S. imports.

Japan, for example, the biggest single customer for U.S. commodities, was recently challenged about measures that curbed U.S. citrus sales.



Penyu B. Kostadinov, an official at the Bulgarian Commercial Office, is taken into custody on an espionage charge.

## FBI Arrests Bulgarian On Espionage Charge

By Robert D. McFadden  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A man described by U.S. officials as a Bulgarian intelligence agent was arrested on an espionage charge as he left a New York restaurant. He was said to have been carrying secret documents on security procedures for U.S. nuclear weapons received from an American who was cooperating with the federal authorities.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said that the suspect, Penyu B. Kostadinov, 41, an assistant counselor for the Bulgarian Commercial Office in New York City, was taken into custody Friday evening.

At a federal court on Saturday, he was charged with attempted espionage and conspiracy to commit espionage and was ordered held without bail. A hearing on the federal complaint was set for Oct. 4.

At the Bulgarian's arraignment, the federal authorities also said that, in exchange for the nuclear secrets, the suspect had given an American an unspecified sum of money and had turned over a list of other secret documents he wanted to purchase.

In Sofia, Bulgaria issued a protest to the U.S. over the arrest of

Mr. Kostadinov and demanded that he be released immediately, the Bulgarian press agency said.

Mr. Kostadinov, who has worked in New York as a Bulgarian trade representative since 1979, was said to have obtained the secret documents from the American at a dinner meeting.

The agents who seized Mr. Kostadinov are believed to have recovered the classified documents, the FBI said.

The authorities declined to identify the American, other than to say he was a graduate student working in private industry.

An FBI affidavit submitted at the court hearing said that the American gave the defendant a document that was "classified as secret and concerns nuclear weapons security procedures."

Joseph Valiquette, an FBI spokesman, said the documents had been "screened by appropriate government officials" before they were turned over to the Bulgarian.

The screening of the materials was apparently done to prevent a serious breach of security in case the arrest went awry, and to prevent the disclosure of critical information in court when the case against Mr. Kostadinov is prosecuted.

Mr. Kostadinov's official duties were said to involve the promotion of trade and arrangements for the placement of Bulgarian exchange scientists and researchers in assignments with universities and other institutions in the United States.

But federal officials said his job as a trade official was only a cover. They said that Mr. Kostadinov was actually an agent of the Dzhiravuski security service, which collects foreign intelligence data.

## Lesotho Says U.S. Aids Aggression By South Africa

Washington Post Service

HA RAKOLO, Lesotho — The conservative prime minister of Lesotho has accused the Reagan administration of encouraging aggression by South Africa.

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan said Friday that, while the United States had provided diplomatic help in easing South African pressure on his government, "instead I think the Reagan administration is by their recent actions encouraging the South Africans to destabilize us."

Chief Jonathan accused South Africa — which surrounds his small kingdom — of supporting guerrillas and invoking economic sanctions to force him to evict South African refugees opposed to white rule there and to compel him to grant diplomatic recognition to the homelands being established for blacks within South Africa.

Chief Jonathan joined a growing list of black African leaders who have attacked the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

# Weinberger, Zhang Differ on Goals In Talks on U.S.-Chinese Relations

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The top military officials of China and the United States revealed differing hopes for their countries' relationship Sunday night, as U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger spoke of common strategic interests and Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping delivered a prickly paean to independence.

Mr. Zhang welcomed Mr. Weinberger with a banquet in the Great Hall of the People at which he toasted "the development of friendly relations between China and the United States." But Mr. Zhang also reminded Mr. Weinberger that the Chinese "will not attach ourselves to any big powers."

By contrast, Mr. Weinberger implicitly stressed the common strategic concerns of China and the United States in the face of what he views as a massive Soviet buildup in Asia. In his brief answering toast, the defense secretary mentioned "strategic concerns" or "global issues" six times.

Mr. Weinberger arrived in Beijing Sunday for a five-day visit that U.S. officials hope will pave the way toward increased military cooperation after two years of chilly relations.

That chill set in largely because of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and it was considered a positive sign that Mr. Zhang did not raise the Taiwan issue Sunday. There were fewer positive signs, however, with respect to U.S. desires to lure China toward an anti-Soviet alliance.

"The United States and China share many important strategic concerns," Mr. Weinberger said. "We look to develop with you an enduring relationship that recognizes both our common interest and our differences."

Mr. Weinberger hopes to arrange arms sales, technology shar-

ing or military exchanges that will promote that enduring relationship. But Mr. Zhang stressed that modernization of his large but archaic military does not depend on outside help. "We will not attach ourselves to any powers or any bloc of powers, nor will we ever yield to any foreign pressures," Mr. Zhang said. "With our own efforts, on the basis of independence and taking initiative in our own hands, we will be able step by step to achieve modernization of our country."

China is frequently critical of military policies of the Soviet Union, which keeps 500,000 soldiers on the 6,000-mile (9,700-kilometer) Chinese-Soviet border, but it also attacks U.S. "hegemonism" from time to time. Mr. Weinberger, balancing his plea for cooperation with some tough talk, warned against "the kinds of unjust criticism" that are "harmful to the kind of friendly relationship we both seek."

Mr. Weinberger said he "anticipates other high-level visits by both sides," a possible reference to visits by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and President Ronald Reagan later this year or in 1984. The defense secretary is scheduled to meet with Mr. Zhao Tuesday and China's foremost leader, Deng Xiaoping.

China greeted the U.S. defense secretary with a parade and troop inspection in front of a military museum. A downed U.S. warplane that once was displayed outside the museum was no longer on view.



KEEPING FIT — Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, took a dip during a recent vacation at a Chinese seaside resort. The China Daily newspaper said the 79-year-old official likes to swim more than a half a mile each day.

# Seeking Better U.K. Alliance, Leaders Of Liberals, SDP Urge Joint Policies

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The two leaders of the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance have ended two weeks of separate party conferences amid confidence that the political goals that bind them together are stronger than the differences that periodically threaten to push them apart.

But David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, and David Owen, now the unchallenged leader of the Social Democrats, have cautioned that both parties must confront and reconcile those differences by developing joint national policy on sensitive issues.

Mr. Owen, invited to address the Liberal conference at its concluding session on Saturday, challenged both parties to produce a security policy for the 1990s as well as decide on short-term issues such as the siting of U.S. cruise missiles in Britain.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is committed to the NATO agreement to deploy intermediate missiles if the Geneva arms talks fail to win a breakthrough with the Soviet Union in arms reductions by the end of this year.

At the Social Democrats' conference earlier this month, Mr. Owen led his party close to the Thatcher position on the missile question. At the Liberal conference on Friday, Mr. Steel attacked the government's policy and said Britain was becoming "the East Germany of the Atlantic alliance" by its slavish devotion to policies set in Washington.

Mr. Owen on Saturday challenged the Liberals to help forge an alliance position on a European defense policy within the existing NATO framework. "To set out to design a self-contained European defense structure without the United States," he said, "in an attempt to match the Warsaw Pact, would be a dangerous folly."

He told them that the Labor Party's policy of eliminating nuclear weapons from Britain's arsenal contributed to its resounding rejection by voters in the June general election. "But to believe that it is sensible to continue into the 1990s without a specifically European defense and disarmament policy to work with and influence U.S. policy is to blind oneself to what is clearly the biggest single weakness of the British position."

in the development of NATO," he said.

On another sensitive issue, Mr. Owen said that if the alliance is in a position to form a government, the choice of which party leader should head it should be made solely on the basis of which party in the partnership had most members elected to Parliament.

Liberals have complained since the forging of the alliance in 1981 that the Social Democrats, most of whom broke with the Labor Party, came into the relationship with a heavy dependence on the established grass-roots organization and political machinery of the Liberals.

In June, the alliance parties won 25 percent of the popular vote, but took only 23 of the 650 seats in Parliament. Social Democratic candidates won only five of that total, and many Liberals during the summer groused that the alliance benefited the Social Democrats out of proportion to the new party's ability to produce votes.

This attitude re-emerged last week when the Liberals passed a party resolution that rebuffed the Social Democrats on the procedure for selecting alliance candidates in future elections.

The Uppasala spokesman said it was the third time the institute had registered similar explosions from the area of the Caspian Sea near the Ural River, which lies between Europe and Asia.

A first series of four blasts detonated at five-minute intervals was recorded last Oct. 16, and a series of three was registered last July. "There is speculation that these blasts may be connected to the construction of a new waterway," the Uppasala scientist said. He did not elaborate beyond saying that the activity in the area has intensified in recent years.

This view was supported by K. Iyengar of India's Bhabha atomic research center, who said the blasts may have been for "applicational purposes" and not nuclear tests.

"Short-interval explosions are normally carried out for applicational purposes," he said. "And the Soviet Union may have used them for something like digging a deep canal or a vertical bore."

The Uppasala spokesman described the magnitude of the blasts as normal.

Soviet nuclear explosions at the test site in the Semipalatinsk, close to the Chinese border, have been measured to 7.1 on the Richter scale, he added. There is also a Soviet test site in the Arctic.

The Soviet Union does not announce its underground nuclear explosions.

Latvian Is Imprisoned For Anti-Soviet Actions

— The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Latvian with a record of "anti-government activities" and a family history of resistance to Soviet rule has been sentenced to six years in jail by the Latvian Supreme Court.

Tass identified the man as Ints Tsalitis and said in a report Saturday that he was accused of unspecified "anti-government activities and direct calls for the overthrow of the system established in Latvia." The press agency said that Mr. Tsalitis' family had a history of resistance to Communism, asserting that his father and uncle had formed a pro-Nazi "sabotage and spying ring" before World War II.

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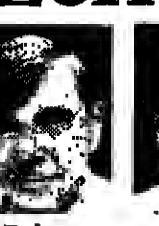



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


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# Personalities Outweigh Issues in Kenya's Election Campaign

By Charles T. Powers  
Los Angeles Times Service

**MACHAKOS, Kenya** — The people from the little village outside Machakos were sitting under the bright green foliage of a fig tree, listening to the politicians.

A dozen office seekers were lined up on benches under the tree, awaiting their turn to speak. A young candidate had the microphone, and he paced back and forth, tossing his cord in the practiced style of a stand-up comedian. He had the crowd, perhaps 300 people, laughing as he stared at them deadpan between scattershot bursts of Kamba, the local language.

The timekeeper, wristwatch in hand, called time, earning him the deadpan stare and more laughter from the crowd. Then the young man finished in the traditional way with the call for *harambee*, which means "pull together," and another candidate-comedian got up to entertain and to ask, almost incidentally, that the voters of the village send him to the Kenyan Parliament when they vote Monday.

The Kenyan countryside has been ringing with these appeals over the last four weeks as nearly 900 candidates beat the bush, town and village for votes in competition for the 158 seats in the National Assembly. It is the largest number of candidates in Kenyan history. All are competing under the banner of the country's single political party.

The nation's president, Daniel Arap Moi, was re-elected without opposition Aug. 29, as was his vice president, Mwai Kibaki. Few parliamentary candidates have it so easy. Kenyan politics is a rough and uncertain affair, and the voters have regularly cleaned house at election time, usually defeating about half of the incumbents.

Political issues, in the usual Western sense, are muted here and, as the series of performances at the village fig tree demonstrated, personality usually emerges as the most important force at the local level.

Kenyan voters are concerned with development in their areas — roads, wells, electricity, schools — but because virtually all candidates promise development, it is the subject of personality that the voters read most carefully. Outside of the country's two big cities, Nairobi and Mombasa, most constituencies are small, ranging from 15,000 to 30,000 voters, and candidates — or their families — are usually well-known.

It is not easy for an outsider to comprehend the forces at work in some constituencies, with their alliances of clan, subclan and family.

"Sometimes, you get a strong candidate running from one side of a constituency," a diplomatic analyst in Nairobi said, "and everyone

on the other side gets worried that their side will be left out if he wins. There's a lot of clan wooing that goes on, then subclans and even families. Loyalty to the subclan comes before loyalty to the tribe."

A Kenyan political writer, Charles Kulundu, described one such battle in the Rift Valley province where two powerful Masai politicians, Stanley Oloipitip and John Keen, although running in separate districts, are working for the other's defeat.

"[They] have been at each other's throat for many years," Mr. Kulundu said recently, "and the ordinary Masai in Kajiado district can be excused if he pleads ignorance to the battle between these two giants. There is, in fact, no political

difference between them, but rather personality cult, and the political struggle in the area is over who should be regarded as the undisputed leader of the Masai people."

When personality itself fails to ignite voter interest, there is always potential in the dramatic charge, which is good for headlines in the local papers. At least three candidates have charged that they are being stalked by assassins, hired by sinister elements behind unnamed opponents.

Political crowds in Kenya, as in most African nations, can be volatile, and two persons have been killed when political rallies got out of hand and supporters of rival candidates clashed in the streets. One man was run over by a car and

the other died of injuries after he was hit by a thrown rock.

Kenya has been steadily more security conscious since an attempted coup Aug. 1, 1982, and the government has been at pains to keep a close watch for trouble during the campaign. An unofficial curfew has been in force through much of the campaign, forcing bars to close by 11 P.M. Nighttime political meetings are banned. For the past month, the streets of Nairobi have been virtually deserted at night.

President Moi warned last week that he would not hesitate to order the detention of "troublemakers" taking advantage of election campaigns to incite trouble. This is an ominous warning in Kenya, where

a person can be arrested and held indefinitely without trial.

Mr. Moi also cautioned voters to beware of candidates who use witchcraft in their campaigns. Some candidates, he charged, have started to do this.

Indeed, in a statement to the government, two officials from a rural district near Nairobi said that a candidate (as usual, unnamed) had engaged the services of a witch doctor to cast spells on the supporters of his opponents. The officials added that the candidate in question was given to talking in a strange language, which somehow threatened the lives of other candidates and their supporters.

A related issue, oath-taking, has also come up, as it has in many

previous political contests here. Oath-taking has been practiced among the Kikuyu, Kenya's dominant tribe, for as long as anyone can remember, and it can still be a powerful force in rural areas, where witch doctors and casters of spells are taken seriously and regarded as either useful or frightening, depending on which side they are on.

**5 Wounded in Election Clash**

Five persons were wounded Sunday when a bodyguard of Kenyan Minister of Economic Planning and Development Zachary Onyika opened fire on supporters of a rival candidate. Reuters quoted the Kenya News Agency as reporting. The incident took place in Kisumu, in western Kenya.



**FATAL FLIGHT** — Steve Edleken of Venice, California, hangs from the control ropes of a giant kite over Long Beach, Washington, moments before falling to his death Saturday. He and other students from Edmonds Community College in Washington sought to break a record for flying the world's biggest kite. As the kite lifted off, Mr. Edleken was entangled in the lines.

## S. Africa Bishops Assail Proposed Constitution

**JOHANNESBURG** — South Africa's Roman Catholic Church attacked the government's proposal for a new constitution Sunday, saying it disregarded blacks, who make up more than two-thirds of the country's 27 million people.

"It is an affront to the people concerned and ensures that racial discrimination will continue," said the country's Catholic bishops in a pastoral letter that was read in every Catholic church.

About 10 percent of South Africans are Catholics and the bishops' message is likely to be seen as a signal to the whites among them to vote against the government's proposal in the whites-only referendum on the issue on Nov. 2.

The new constitution, which would limit power-sharing for Asians and mixed-race "coloreds" but exclude the black majority, has also been condemned by

many liberal political leaders and the powerful Methodist Church.

On Saturday, about 20,000 people shouted their agreement at a meeting in Durban as black, white, colored and Asian speakers attacked the new constitution. Gatscha Buthelesi, a moderate black leader and Zulu chief, said the changes would increase the danger of conflict.

The white liberal establishment has been divided by the plan. Those endorsing it say that even a flawed reform of the country's system of apartheid is better than no change. Others, such as the Progressive Federal Party, say the changes will anger blacks, enshrine racism in the constitution and further concentrate power in the ruling Nationalist Party.

Those points were raised Sunday by the bishops, who said the changes failed in regard to justice, truth, love and freedom.

## Mugabe Assails U.K. for Protests Over Airmen's Detention

The Associated Press

**HARARE, Zimbabwe** — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe lashed out at Britain on Sunday for its protests against the detention of British-descented air force officers and threatened to send the country's whites to Britain.

Back in Harare after a three-week tour of Ireland, the United States and Canada, Mr. Mugabe warned Britain that if it did not stop "interfering" in domestic matters, British-Zimbabwean relations could suffer.

Mr. Mugabe, who led the British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-governed Zimba-

bwe three years ago, accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government of "pressurizing" Irish, American and Canadian leaders during his recent official visits to persuade Zimbabwe to free the air force officers.

The six officers, all white, were detained Aug. 31 after they were accused of sabotage and conspiracy charges. They had been accused of plotting to sabotage 13 Zimbabwean warplanes.

Three of the men have since been released and expelled to Britain, but Mr. Mugabe said Sunday that the others would remain in custody as alleged South African agents.

On Britain's concern for detainees from among the 140,000 whites in Zimbabwe, Mr. Mugabe said at an airport news conference:

"Have we done wrong by encouraging these people to remain in our country? Does Mrs. Thatcher want them in Britain? If so, she should let us know and we will facilitate their passage."

Mr. Mugabe, who was questioned on his country's human rights record, including hundreds of detentions without trial, while he was visiting Dublin, Washington and Ottawa, said he would give up British aid "if that aid is given to us so we don't exercise our right as a state — our sovereign right in protection of our security."

Zimbabwe has received almost \$200 million since independence. "I am not happy at all to run a government which Mrs. Thatcher feels she can manipulate in one direction or another," Mr. Mugabe added, referring to a message sent by the British leader to him urging the release of the air force officers.

The airmen were declared "undesirable residents" and expelled under the country's emergency powers regulations.

Mr. Mugabe warned Britain to "lay off its hands from Zimbabwe" and declared that his government had already "overstretched" its resources, its rules and its moral principles.

There is also evidence, according to intelligence sources, that Iraq has supported a group called the May 15 Arab Organization, which has been associated with the planting of bombs on two Pan American aircraft in August 1982.



Robert Mugabe

## U.S. Dispute Looms on Exports to Alleged Terrorist Backers

By Ian Black  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — A quiet, behind-the-scenes struggle between Congress and the administration over restrictions on exports to countries that are said to support terrorism is shaping up into an open conflict that, officials say, could set back U.S. interests in a sensitive part of the Middle East.

The focus of the dispute at present is Iraq. Legislators and officials are at odds over whether that country, seen by the State Department as important for U.S. Middle East policy and by the Commerce Department as a vital market for American goods, should be returned to a list of nations officially regarded as backing international terrorist activities.

The disagreement, which apparently began quietly when Iraq was taken off that list 18 months ago, is about to be waged publicly on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, and Representative Howard L. Berman, Democrat of California, plan to propose parallel amendments to the 1979 Export Administration Act, which expires at the end of this month. They are demanding that President Ronald Reagan again designate Iraq as a country that supports terrorism.

Congressional aides say they will cite the activities of two extremist groups allegedly backed by the Baghdad government.

Export restrictions for countries

in this category apply to crime control and detection equipment, military vehicles, aircraft valued at more than \$3 million, helicopters larger than a certain size and other goods or technology subject to national security controls.

State Department officials are annoyed by the moves, because they view them as motivated in part by domestic political considerations. They argue that returning Iraq to the list would be counterproductive to the broad goals of U.S. foreign policy in the region.

The United States, the officials say, wants to foster Iraq's independence, keep it away from the Soviet Union, and maintain trade links. The United States also wishes to encourage what it perceives to be increasing moderation in recent years in Iraq's attitude to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The officials do not deny that the Baghdad government still appears to be providing some assistance to terrorists, but they say it has lessened significantly in the past year.

Congressional sources, however, insist that the allegations of Iraqi support for international terrorist groups is such a serious matter that the legislature must have some control over certain exports. They deny that the proposed amendments are

intended to appeal to Jewish or pro-Israel voters or to sabotage moves toward closer relations between Washington and Baghdad.

The problem, both sides agree, centers on a 45-year-old Palestinian known as Abu Nidal. Since breaking off from the Palestine Liberation Organization in the mid-1970s, his Black June group has claimed responsibility for a series of terrorist attacks throughout the world.

Abu Nidal, according to both press reports and Western intelligence sources, has had the support of the Iraqi government since his own group began operating independently around 1974.

His men claimed the attempted murder of Israel's ambassador to Britain last summer, providing Israel with an opportunity to attack the PLO in Lebanon. They have attacked Jews in Europe and Arab diplomats in the Gulf. Last April, they claimed the killing of Issam Sartawi, a leading Palestinian moderate and aide to the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat.

U.S. sources say they have firm information that the group is now closer to the Syrians than the Iraqis and some evidence that it is working with Iran, which is at war with Iraq, and with Libya.

There is also evidence, according to intelligence sources, that Iraq has supported a group called the May 15 Arab Organization, which has been associated with the planting of bombs on two Pan American aircraft in August 1982.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Down on the IMF

Further funding of the International Monetary Fund should cease. This money is a direct transfer from U.S. taxpayers to Third World governments and communist regimes — and indirectly bails out large international banks.

The IMF helps to enlarge the government sector in countries where the absence of free markets is forcing the people into grinding poverty. Eventually these loans lead to tax increases and restrictions on imports (which, of course, include U.S. exports).

These bailouts will inhibit U.S. economic recovery by offsetting any deficit reduction achieved through spending restraint and revenue enhancement. Furthermore, new IMF loans to debt-burdened countries will be used to make interest payments on their outstanding loans to large commercial banks, not to develop their economies or expand their imports.

**PATRICIA K. FAWCETT**  
Columbia, South Carolina.

### A Pilot's View

As a 747 pilot who has flown the route from which the ill-fated Korean airliner deviated, I would like to comment on some of the points made in news accounts.

Commercial airlines do not fly at the altitude and speed of spy planes. They are poorly equipped for spying, as opposed to Soviet airliners with plexiglass noses that can readily be converted to bombers. In addition, commercial airlines transmit a code, via transponder, that unmistakably identifies them as such on a tracking radar.

A pilot would have to be mad to take a shortcut across Soviet airspace, endangering his own life and that of his passengers and crew — especially a pilot flying for an airline that has already had one of its aircraft forced down in Soviet airspace, resulting in the loss of life.

Much has been made in the media of "warning shots." But what was the pilot to do? At night there are no charts to locate an airfield and no way to communicate with attackers on an international guard frequency. This is because the Russians distrust their own pilots and fear that access to this system might enable them to defect.

The natural thing to do is precisely what the pilot attempted. Once the navigational error is discovered and the aircraft comes under attack, get out of Soviet airspace as quickly as possible.

The Russians need no pretext of a "spy plane" for their murderous action. The Korean 707 that was forced by the Russians to crash-land several years ago demonstrates that.

The downing of KAL Flight 7 is clearly not the first such instance. The Russians are outlaws in the

international aviation community and should be treated as such. Their aircraft should be banned from the civilized world until they recognize their responsibility and make restitution to the families of the victims of this atrocity.

**D.J. MAYNARD**  
Madison, Connecticut.

Regarding "RC-135 + KAL 007 = Some Questions" (IHT, Sept. 16):

Even though the Russians know most of this, it is hardly prudent or patriotic to divulge what seems to be secret information.

**A.S. REINHARDT**  
Lisbon.

Regarding "How a Democratic Society Handled It" (IHT, Sept. 19) by Robert Scheer:

The commentary shows an utter lack of objectivity. The only similarity between the two cases is the tragic loss of life of innocent passengers in a civilian airliner.

The absolute ruler of Libya, Moamer Qadhafi, denied Israel's right to exist, considered his country in a state of war with it and attacked it incessantly in words and deeds, with money and terror.

Second, a Libyan plane over Israeli territory that did not obey signals to land and ignored warning shots was naturally suspect of spying. At that time, Arab extremists had threatened to send a plane on a kamikaze mission over an Israeli town.

And after the shooting down of the airliner, Israel immediately admitted its regrettable and fatal error, apologized and paid compensation. What more could the democratic Israelis have done?

**GUSTAV RAPAPORT**  
Champer, Switzerland.

### Nikolai and Peter

Regarding "Tolstoy Families Are All Alike" (IHT, Sept. 9) by Mary Blume:

While Mr. Tolstoy is doubtless right when he speaks of his connection to the senior branch of the family, he seems to have no scruples about appropriating the coat of arms and title of the junior branch, to which he has no right.

Indeed, the honor was bestowed upon Peter Tolstoy, who was Leo's ancestor, for services rendered to the crown during the reign of Peter the Great. This is corroborated by various historians. Robert K. Massie mentions it in his best-selling novel, "Peter the Great."

It is ironic that while Nikolai Tolstoy reaps the benefits of a well-publicized book, which the public associates with the illustrious writer, a delightful and well-documented book about Leo Tolstoy and his ancestors, written two years ago by his grandson, Serge Tolstoy, remains relatively unnoticed.

**LUCILLE P. LVOFF**  
Paris.

## An International Herald Tribune Conference on: How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks

London, November 14-15

Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, will open the ninth annual International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held in London, November 14-15, 1983.

Other key speakers will include: Walter O. Habermeyer, Counsellor and Treasurer of the International Monetary Fund,

**NOVEMBER 14**

Reaganomics: Success or failure?  
Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, Director, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University.

Currency risk assessment and market strategy.  
Jeffrey C. Donohue, Manager, Foreign Exchange Risks, Union Carbide Corporation.

How to measure the success of exposure management.  
Claudio Mercalli, Group Treasurer, Pirelli.

Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing.  
Harish Donadson, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

Money market investment opportunities.  
Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Credit Suisse First Boston.

Luncheon address: LDC debt financing.  
Walter O. Habermeyer, Counsellor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

The use of currency baskets in managing exposure.  
Kalevo Salini, Treasurer, Finnabond.

International liquidity management in the oil industry.  
Alan Kershaw, Manager of Treasury, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l.

Trading currency options.  
Arnold Staloff, President, F.A.C., Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

**NOVEMBER 15**

The future of the European Monetary System.  
Robert Triffin, Professor of Economics, University of Louvain.

The use of currency forecasts in measuring transaction exposures.  
Martin Bradford, Group Treasurer, Rank Organization Plc.

What corporate treasurers should expect from their banks.  
Daniel H. Hodson, Finance Director, Unigate Plc.

The use of ECU's for invoicing intra-company accounts.  
Gino Ricci, International Treasurer, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain.

Luncheon address: The effect of monetary policy on exchange rates.  
Christopher W. McMahon, Deputy Governor, Bank of England.

After ten years of floating exchange rates, does price parity theory have any relevance?  
William Robinson, Senior Research Fellow, London Business School.

The exchange rate outlook for the major currencies.  
Henry E. Hubbe, Senior Vice President, European American Banking Corp.

Lawrence Cavanagh, Manager of Foreign Exchange Forecasting and Research, European American Banking Corp.

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

The participation fee is £395 or the equivalent in an alternative currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 28, 1983.

Please return conference registration form to: The International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone (33-1) 747.12.65 - Telex: 612832.

**CONFERENCE LOCATION**

Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1Y 8BX, England.  
Tel: (44-1) 499 6321 - Telex: 21533.

A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. For further information, please contact the hotel directly.

**CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM**

Please enroll the following participant for the Foreign Exchange conference, November 14-15, 1983.

26-9-83

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

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# International Bond Prices - Week of Sept. 22

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston  
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors

## RECENT ISSUES

And Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
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## STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

And Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
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100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00

These securities having been placed privately outside Canada and the United States of America, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

These securities have not been registered in the U.S.A. Any offer of sale of these securities in the U.S.A. or to any natural or resident thereof may not be made as a part of the distribution of these securities and might constitute a violation of U.S. law if made prior to May 30, 1984.

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August, 1983

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## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
EdF	200	1993	8%	99 1/2	8.45	First callable at 101 1/2 in 1990.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bk	100	1988	8%	100	8%	Noncallable.
Woolworth (Australia)	25	1988	14 1/4	100	14 1/4	Noncallable.

## Minister to Use Negotiating Skills at IMF Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

Latin America, Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Stoltenberg's role in those efforts surfaced last December, when he was host of the meeting near Frankfurt at which the groundwork was laid to increase the fund's resources by \$42 billion.

His influence domestically is also being increasingly recognized. He is the chief architect of financial policy for Mr. Kohl, who was swept into office last March on a promise to revive Germany's ailing economy and create jobs for some of the nation's 2.2 million unemployed but professes little flair for economics.

With Economics Minister (Hans) Egon Lambsdorff lamed by the weakness of his tiny Free Democratic party and the threat of indictment by public prosecutors looking into charges that he pocketed bribes from German corporations, much of the burden for the economic

inroad has fallen squarely on Mr. Stoltenberg's shoulders.

The development is perhaps fortunate. Talking to a guest shortly after he stepped down, Mr. Schmidt acknowledged that, had the choice been his, he would have preferred Mr. Stoltenberg as his successor. Mr. Stoltenberg had often been mentioned as a possible alternative to Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Stoltenberg are both seasoned veterans of domestic political battles. But that is about where the comparison ends. Unlike Mr. Kohl, who takes pride in a measured pace and consumes most information in the form of reports by aides, Mr. Stoltenberg is described as a driven worker and voracious reader who devours facts and figures at an extraordinary rate.

"He cannot sit around like Kohl and shoot the breeze," a Christian Democratic official and former aide recalled. "At the airport, he'll

snatch a handful of newspapers, Time and Newsweek, maybe a mystery novel too, and devour it all on the plane."

Mr. Stoltenberg has been described as a pragmatist, a man "not brilliant, but very knowledgeable." Dividing his efforts in the early years between politics and academia, he graduated from the University of Kiel in 1954 with a doctorate in history.

The Christian Democratic party tapped him in 1955 to head its youth organization, bringing him into contact with the party's top leaders, including Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. In 1957 he was elected to the Bundestag, where his service on various budget committees, aided by his background in political science and history, helped develop his economic bent. In October 1966, Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, Mr. Adenauer's successor, called him into his cabinet as minister for science and technology.

In 1971, with the Christian Democrats out of power in Bonn, Mr. Stoltenberg was elected prime minister of his home state of Schleswig-Holstein, a depressed northern coastal region. Despite a rise in unemployment from 1.5 percent when he took over to more than 9 percent when he left, Mr. Stoltenberg was popular with the conservative people of the state, who re-elected him in 1975 and 1979.

By that time, he had developed his economic credo, which Mr. Stoltenberg says involves a "social market economy."

"That's a combination of neo-liberal economic tenets," he said, like those of Austria's Friedrich Hayek or Germany's Ludwig Erhard, "and Christian social traditions developed by the Protestant and Catholic churches." He added: "That means competition, but under clear rules of the game. A free market, but social balance."

## Euphoria Is the Word for Bond Market Last Week

(Continued from Page 7)

bid-offered interbank rate (the equivalent of 1/4 point over the offered rate, which is the standard base rate for floaters).

The most intense part of the bidding was over front-end fees. It is here, competitors say, that CSFB has pocketed huge profits with charges of 1 1/2 percent, or 150 basis points. Merrill is said to have won the Danish business with a front-end fee of about 90 basis points.

The cost to Denmark to borrow for five years, it is said, totals 41.2 basis points over Libor for five years. If investors hold the notes for seven years, the amortization of the front end fees for two additional years would lower the cost of funds to Denmark to 38 basis points.

These are terms that cannot currently be matched in the syndicated loan market and in fact Denmark has announced that the proceeds will be used to repay existing (read that as more expensive) debt. So far this year, Denmark has raised \$1.6 billion in the syndicated loan market, making it the fourth largest West European borrower after Sweden, Spain and Italy.

There was almost as intense bidding for Credit Foncier's \$500 million floater, which was won by Deutsche Bank, Banque Nationale de Paris and Merrill Lynch. The decision of Deutsche Bank to go after this business caused some chuckles as the bank for a long time refused to participate in this sector, arguing that the formula was dangerous for issuers, making interest costs uncertain, and fed inflationary expectations of investors. This is Deutsche's second lead position in a floater, although it has recently participated in a number of issues as co-manager.

The selection of Deutsche and Merrill was viewed in some banks as a desire by the French to have the imprimatur of West German and U.S. banks.

While the front-end commission of 105 basis points charged to Credit Foncier looks cheap compared to that charged by CSFB, it will look large compared to that paid by Denmark. Its total cost is said to run to around 97 basis points, but seven of those basis points go to the consortium of Danish banks whose inclusion in the deal is mandatory. Thus, Denmark is paying around 90 basis points to the international banking community to market the paper.

Assuming a Danish charge of 90 basis points, the difference means the managers of Credit Foncier will earn \$750,000 more than those managing Denmark. Incidentally, nine of the assumed 15 basis-point difference paid by Credit Foncier will be divided by the three lead managers as their prepayment.

In addition, using the average of the bid-offered Libor rate means Denmark's annual interest costs will be an estimated \$312,500 per

year cheaper than Credit Foncier's.

Bankers say the tumult over front-end commissions is based on the fact that floaters are essentially money-market instruments and trade in huge volume. As a result, quotes between bid and offered prices tend to be very narrow five-to-ten basis points, compared to 50 on the bid-offered quotes for bonds. The volume of business in floaters enables traders to earn a profit even though the margin is so much smaller than in bonds.

In addition, the risk to traders in holding floaters is minimal. For openers, there is considerable profit to be earned from the fact that the cost of money to a bank financing an inventory in floaters is cheaper than the interest earned on the floater.

And the fact that the coupon is reset every three or, more usually, six months, virtually eliminates the risk of a capital loss that traders run when they hold fixed-rate bonds in inventory. Also, experience shows that five-year floaters bearing a coupon set at a quarter point over the interbank rate will be gobbled up by institutional investors at a discount of 70 to 75 basis points (99.25-99.30) from the official par offering price.

The size of that discount depends on the quality of the issuer, but for respected sovereign credits like France or Denmark, it is no more than that (resulting in a return to the investor of 40 basis points over Libor, assuming a five-year maturity). Thus, any commission in excess of 75 basis points is viewed as assuring a profit.

By contrast, Credit Foncier's higher front-end fee results in a five-year cost of money of 53 basis points. If the notes are held to seven years, investors earn a quarter-point fidelity payment, resulting in a seven-year cost of funds of 50 basis points over Libor. Investors holding to 10-year maturity get a fidelity payment of 0.3 percent, which ends up costing Credit Foncier 47 basis points over Libor for 10 years.

In the convertible market, Comsat offered \$100 million of 15-year bonds, of which 80 percent was reported to have been preplaced. Coupon, indicated at 7 3/4 percent, and conversion premium, in the area of 13 percent to 18 percent, will be set on Tuesday.

International Herald Tribune

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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Finanziaria Industriale Manifatturiera

ECU 20,000,000

Multicurrency Loan Facility

Arranged by

Credit Commercial de France

Funds provided by

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Paris Branch)

In association with

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)

Banco de Bilbao S.A.

Credit Commercial de France

International Commercial Bank PLC

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August 1983

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WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

September 20, 1983



[illegible][illegible]

The directors announce that the unaudited net profit attributable to RTZ shareholders before extraordinary items for the first six months of 1983 was £84.5 million. The improvement of £55.6 million in net attributable profit over the first half of 1982 was due to increased volumes and higher prices. Effective cost cutting measures assisted the CRA group to return to profitability following the losses incurred in 1982.

These results represent a further advance on the already improving performance achieved in the second half of 1982 but the rate of return on total funds employed is still below the level that can be considered as satisfactory.

An interim ordinary dividend of 6.0p per share has been declared for 1983 (1982 - 5.50p per share).

The gradual recovery in the Westero economies continued through the first half of 1983, though it has not yet extended to all areas of activity. The Group's operations have benefited from the improved economic climate and higher prices were experienced for most metals. The advance in metal prices was strongly felt in copper with gold reflecting a similar level of improvement; aluminium prices were also significantly higher. Silver was some 70 per cent higher, but lead did not respond to the recovery. Zinc prices, set by M&S, were marginally higher due to the weakening of the Australian dollar.

**The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC**

# RT7

The CRA group contributed £23.5 million to RTZ's net attributable profit, mainly due to increased profit from Bougainville Copper and from Hamersley Iron. AM&S improved its performance and achieved a small profit.

RTZ Borax increased its net profit for the half year to £26.7 million, due both to tight control of costs and the beneficial effect of the low value for sterling on translation of the US results. The chemical operations also achieved better results with the improvement in economic climate.

There was an increase of 75 per cent in the net contribution from RTZ Industries whose after tax profit for the period amounted to £17.0 million. The UK activities performed well, particularly those involved in the government market, and there was a profit recovery by Indal in North America.

Palabora's results improved with an increase in sales volume and higher copper prices and its net contribution was £4.4 million. Rössing Uranium's net profit was below the level of a year ago, primarily as a consequence of lower average contract prices for uranium oxide delivered in the period and an increased charge for tax, partly offset by a favourable exchange rate movement. Its

The RTZ Bristol group, which now includes RTZ's ooe-third interest in Anglesey Aluminium, increased its contribution to RTZ's results to £13.1 million compared with a loss of £2.9 million in 1982 after adjustment for corporate changes. The improvement was primarily due to the more buoyant market for aluminium; this resulted in a substantial increase in prices and enabled a reduction to be made in the stocks of metal which had accumulated at the end of 1982. Rio Tinto Minera made a profit in the first half of 1983 as a consequence of the improvement in prices for copper and gold and the devaluation of the peseta.

There is a reasonable prospect that the improved level of economic activity seen in the first half of 1983 will be sustained throughout the remainder of the year and that demand for the Group's products will continue at around current volumes. The outlook for net attributable profit for the year as a whole is therefore moderately encouraging but results will remain sensitive to changes in metals prices and exchange rates.

**21 September 1983.**

(£ millions)	First half 1983	First half 1982	Year 1982
Group sales revenue	2,255.6	1,678.4	3,680.4
Group profit before tax	285.9	100.4	341.0
Net profit attributable to outside shareholders	65.4	14.0	69.6
Net profit attributable to RTZ shareholders	£84.5m	£28.9m	£103.5m
Earnings per ordinary share	30.91p	10.88p	38.44p
Dividends per 25p ordinary share	6.00p	5.50p	16.00p

Note: The results shown for the year 1982 have been extracted from the full accounts which received an unqualified auditors report and have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

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**For the Week Ending Sept. 23, 1983**

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# Internatio



(Continued on Page 12)

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.) table with columns for Price, Bid, Ask, and Volume. Includes a note about Valera White Weld S.A.

AMREM '84 American Resources Export/Import, Inc. advertisement. Text describes the company's role in international trade and lists services.

Mutual Funds advertisement. Table lists various mutual funds with columns for Name, Price, and Performance.

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Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, featuring the text 'BUSINESS WE...' and 'Read by over 10...'. Includes a logo for 'The Voice of A...'.















## LANGUAGE

## The Final Authority?

By William Safire  
NEW YORK — "Who in this country decides on what is and what is not correct in English usage?" asks Olga Marx of New York. "Who, for instance, gave his blessing to omitting the *m* in the accusative form of *who*? Who shortened *looking out of the window* to *looking out the window*? Who approved of *It looks like it's going to rain*?"

Marx, who is 89, observes that it was Professor Brandt Matthews of Columbia University who taught her that *It's me* should be accepted, because it fulfilled the function of the French *C'est moi*. Marx confronts the issue: "In France it is the Académie Française who (that?) regulates usage; in Germany, the accepted German both in form and pronunciation is that spoken on the stage; *Bismarckdeutsch*. Who or what is our arbiter of what is or is not acceptable in English?"

I am tempted to respond with a cool "Me." Or, if you prefer, "I am." (I do not have to point out that, in rhetoric, pointing something out while denying you are pointing it out is called *paralepsis*, *pretention* or *apophysis*.) But the question is serious and better phrased than the usual "Who the hell elected you King of English?" protests in my file marked "Final Authority."

For centuries, a tug-of-war has been going on among users of English. The struggle is between the prescriptivists (those who say *you* of *war* is the proper name of the game) and the descriptivists (those who say *you*-*war* better describes the way the term is spoken by most people). The first group, called Language Snobs, insists that the language of the past is correct and should be followed, and the second group, or Language Slobs, holds that any language used today is destined to be the brave new word of the future. English teachers are generally in the prescriptivist hunch and see themselves as clinging to the ramparts in defense of the rules of clarity and precision in the native tongue, while lexicographers are usually in the descriptivist crowd, portraying themselves as scientific recorders of the reality of the living, growing language.

Ordinarily, my trick in portraying both sides in this debate as crazed extremists is to position myself as the voice of sweet reason; however, in this case, my purpose in setting the two sides at each other's throats is to sharpen and intensify the argument.

Because it is essential that the struggle go on. (Avoid sentence fragments.) The purpose of language is understanding between person/person, person/animal, person/machine and machine/machine. To accomplish that purpose, the Slobs have to win a few "Mistakes" have to become "correct" through wide usage and general acceptance. I could care less is a shortening of *I could not care any less*, which seems to be the opposite; yet the short form is understood and the long form would be regarded as the sort of thing a visiting Martian might say. Thus, the short form has become colloquially correct, and I could care less what mail comes in about it. In this instance, the Slobs seem to have won; but I do not hear the phrase used this year as much as last.

At the same time, the Snobs must win a few. For example, the mixing together of words of different languages in a single phrase is incorrect (just as mixing together is redundant). H.L. Menckens, the darling of American lexicographers and certainly no Snob in the study of what he called the American language, objected to the phrase *per se*. As Mencken put it, "Even Congress, which is an ass, always uses *per se*, not *per day*." If you like Latin, you should say *per annum*; if you prefer English, say *a year*. I shall take that to heart when selling out \$3 an hour, or *per hour*, to my own kin for moving the lawn.

The Slob has his role to play in this struggle: testing the perimeter with parameter, enriching and enlivening the vocabulary with new slang, stretching the grammatical rules with a more natural "It's me." The Snob has the opposite role with equal billing: resisting change that obscures and "befuzzes," holding fast to the orderly structures that make the language easier to learn, forcing the new to earn its way into the dictionaries by earning a gamut of ridicule and pucker-faces.

The sensible Slob knows when to quit: Farewell, I could care less.

New York Times Service

## The Met

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — As the Metropolitan Opera prepares to open its centennial season tonight with a revival of Berlioz's "Les Troyens," it finds itself in a strange position for an opera company. The Metropolitan, which so often has staggered along at the brink of fiscal disaster, today stands accused of being financially and administratively stable. No doubt there has been some checking over this ironic situation in the front offices at Lincoln Center. However, to some uneasy skeptics, this stability, among them, it appears that the company has devoted far more energy and ingenuity to balancing the books than to staying artistically solvent. The Met is 100 and, in too many ways, acts it.

It therefore will be fascinating over the next few seasons to see if James Levine, the newly appointed artistic director, will be able to slow or reverse the company's aging process. He is young enough at 40 to dare to shake things up, if he is allowed a reasonably free hand. But, in the words of the announcement of Levine's elevation, "The general manager will continue to be responsible for financial and contractual control of all activities of the Metropolitan Opera."

The Metropolitan obviously decided some years ago to throw its energy and resources into becoming known as a solid, grand institution in which a conductor's money could be soundly invested, rather than as a gambling enterprise in the familiar operatic show-business tradition. Mac West once said of marriage that it was a great institution but that she wasn't ready for an institution. The fear that exists in some opera lovers' hearts is that at 100 the Metropolitan is not only ready but eager to be institutionalized.

What Henry E. Abbey would have made of this development is difficult to imagine. Abbey, the former jeweler and cornet player who was the Metropolitan's first manager, set the tone for a century of operatic largesse by losing almost \$600,000 in the premiere season. His contract was not renewed. Last fiscal year the Metropolitan, with an operating budget of \$71.3 million, raised \$25.7 million in contributions alone. Box-office and other revenue covered the rest.

The first priority of any artistic enterprise, of course, is to stay in business. The present Metropolitan, led by Anthony A. Bliss, the general manager, has proved itself capable in that respect. When he retired on July 31, 1983, Bliss will have engraved his name on the honor roll of opera administrators. But it is sometimes hard to remember that the Metropolitan's only reason for existing is to present opera. Which brings up touchy questions. Is the Metropolitan as good at putting on opera as it is in pulling in money?

Vocally, the ledger is a study in highs and lows, of sharply contrasting moments of bril-

## As the Opera Turns 100 in Good Financial Shape, a Critic Expresses Hope That Its Creative Arteries Are Not Hardening



James Levine

liance and mediocrity. The 1983-84 roster, although artistically fat, is the product of singers who will appear only briefly in the 20th Century Gala performances on Oct. 22, is crisscrossed with starry names, many of whose voices stand up well against the best that the Metropolitan offered in any of its various Golden Ages.

However, what happens elsewhere in the casting process is frequently depressing, no matter how sympathetically we may try to listen to minor voices and immature talents doing their best in important roles.

Orchestrally, the current standard has been high. The improvement in the pit can be marked down as one of Levine's most significant achievements since joining the company in 1971. Over the years it had become too easy to listen to Metropolitan orchestras with half an ear, the way you tolerate most ballet orchestras by not paying close attention to those strange squawks emanating from the pit. Now, happily, the Metropolitan orchestra often can sound like a first-class symphonic ensemble. The chorus, too, has been virtually rebuilt in the last decade.

The conducting, except when Levine himself has the baton, has not recently been one of the company's strong points. He often can be exasperatingly brusque and given to overstatement, but the Metropolitan's artistic director is an immensely talented conductor who knows his scores and knows how to bring out the best in an orchestra. For all his gifts, however, Levine's talent has not extended far in the direction of luring other important conductors into the Metropolitan pit. The guest roster for this season, while it contains a sprinkling of recognizable names,

hardly sets the blood rushing. If, as reported, Levine will be conducting fewer performances in his new role, a failure to attract leading conductors to fill his shoes will be more damaging than ever.

Production and direction? Now we are getting to a problem that will need Levine's close attention. Directors and designers have not so thoroughly dominated opera since the height of the French Baroque, when stage machinery and dance were the principal reasons for going to the theater. As in most other international houses, the trend at the Metropolitan has recently been toward productions that either mindlessly or intentionally overshadow if not actually distort the composer's work. Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's disastrously off-course "Fingering Hollander" and Franco Zeffirelli's three-layered, overpopulated second act of "La Bohème" are still the company's prize exhibits of directorial excess, but the tilt toward grandiosity and pointless gadgetry has been evident, though less distracting, in an increasing number of new productions. Without looking it up, could you say who directed or designed any opera in which Canso sang?

Perhaps the area in which the Metropolitan most closely resembles an institution, in the Mac West sense, is reputation. It has all but stopped taking chances on contemporary opera. No American operas have been staged at the Metropolitan in 17 seasons, which is not yet a record. (The longest interval was the 26 seasons between the company's opening season and 1909, when Frederick Converse's "The Pipe of Desire" appeared. Works have been commissioned from John Corigliano and Jacob Druckman, but when or if either will appear on stage is unknown. However, to look on the positive side, Levine is a musician, and may be expected to recognize major talent if it exists, or even to root it out and encourage it.

Down through the years, the Metropolitan has been in the hands of several innovative leaders whose careers could serve to encourage Levine. Consider, for instance, the achievements that Heinrich Conzelmann, who ran the company from 1903 to 1908, left inscribed in the annals. He began rather well: On opening night of his first season he introduced a 30-year-old tenor named Canso. On Christmas eve that same year he defied the Wagner family and staged the first "Parsifal" ever outside Bayreuth. He presented the first Strauss opera in the United States (a famous "Salome" that so shocked J.P. Morgan, a director, that the work did not appear again at the Met for 27 years). He brought Puccini to America in 1907 for the first Met performances of "Madama Butterfly" and "Mamon Lescar." He imported Mahler in 1908 for his Met debut in "Tristan und Isolde." Not a bad few years' work, in the days when the Metropolitan Opera was still young and feisty.

## WEST GERMAN POSTCARD

## Heidelberg's Sequoias

By Par Richmond

HEIDELBERG, West Germany — High in the hills above the Neckar River, acres of California's redwood trees stand as a legacy of one of West Germany's most successful forestry experiments.

The giant sequoias, natives of California's Sierra Nevada, are among 100 varieties of trees growing in the arboretum of Heidelberg's 12,400-acre (5,000-hectare) forest.

The first sequoia grove of 40 trees was planted here in 1876 and covers an acre. The initiator of the project was Otto von Bismarck, Germany's first chancellor.

Sequoia is the name commonly given to the redwood trees that grow in coastal California and Oregon and to the so-called big trees, or giant sequoias, that grow on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Giant sequoias on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada grow 150 to 325 feet (45 to 100 meters) high with trunks 10 to 30 feet in diameter, but they reach far greater ages than coastal redwoods; some of the sequoias in the Sierra Nevada are believed to be 3,000 to 4,000 years old.

Heidelberg's largest sequoia, now 135 feet tall and 6 feet in diameter, is a youngster on the sequoia timetable.

Still, these trees are the largest in the forest, and in human terms, they have witnessed much.

The sequoia seeds were shipped from California to Germany by way of a London seed company, as the United States celebrated its 100th birthday.

• Ulysses S. Grant was president and had just declared a general amnesty for ex-Confederates.

• It was the year of Custer's Last Stand and Alexander Graham Bell's first telephone.

• In Europe, the Russians battled the Ottoman Empire and Victoria was queen of England.

• In Germany, "Iron Chancellor" Bismarck had forged a unified country and was looking for ways to improve its forests and scientific methods of cultivation.

Having seen amateur attempts at foreign tree cultivation fail, Bismarck concluded that only a large-scale project carried out in nurseries would succeed.

As a result, Heidelberg now has

trees dating back more than a century from around the world — from the Chinese Tree of Life to the American Red Oak.

The director of Heidelberg's Forestry Office, Helmut Weirich, said that one of Bismarck's goals was economic. "First, they wanted to experiment to see which trees would grow quickly, while providing high-quality wood for lumber."

Along with this idea was Bismarck's concern for the conservation and preservation of Germany's forests, which in his day were limited in variety and vulnerable to disease, Weirich added.

"They wanted new trees that would be resistant to our insects and fungi."

Bismarck's goals of satisfying demand and using foreign trees in domestic production were only partly fulfilled, however. Large quantities of wood each year. Only the Douglas fir has caught on in the lumber industry, Weirich said, and then only in a small way. Local spruce remains the most popular wood here.

A final, and apparently successful objective of the experiment was "one of aesthetics," Weirich said. "This is where the sequoia, which is too brittle for commercial use, comes in."

Sequoias are a favorite of hikers and nature lovers, who wander by to poke at its spongy red bark and snap pictures, or simply lie on the ground and stare up in contemplation at the towering trees.

The Forestry Office has planted additional sequoias over the years — the last time was 15 years ago — and the trees now cover 10 acres in all.

Weirich said the sequoias have grown at the normal rate of one to two feet a year. Their heavy foliage has cut off much of the undergrowth that is common elsewhere in the forest, but Weirich said this has not changed the ecology in the area because of the relatively small number of sequoias here.

The sequoia has also been successfully cultivated in England, northern West Germany and on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland.

The tree takes its name from the American Indian Sequoyia, creator of the Cherokee alphabet. He was the son of a Cherokee woman and a German trader named Nathaniel Gist.

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